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## Druze Leader Says Goal of Factions Is New Constitution

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
GENEVA — Leaders of divided Lebanon have arrived in Geneva for talks that promise hopes of reconciliation but, if they fail, carry the threat of renewed civil war.

The talks, beginning Monday, are expected to last four to seven days, Lebanese Ambassador to Switzerland, said.

Leftist and Moslem factions will be seeking to revise a national pact.

On the plane from Beirut he said that his priority was to secure the withdrawal of Israeli and Syrian forces from Lebanon. "After liberation then we can talk about demands," he said.

Mr. Jumblat said that the success of the conference would hinge on the willingness of the Christians to grant "to the majority of the population the concessions necessary to lead to a modern Lebanon."

"If they do not wish to do so, there will be a new war," the Druze leader added.

He also made it clear that the opposition would call for a new election law that would reflect "Lebanese public opinion." Under a system worked out in 1943 and amended over the years, the president is always a Maronite Catholic, the prime minister a Sunni Moslem and the speaker of parliament a Shiite Moslem. Christians also have six seats in the parliament for every five Moslem seats.

Lebanon's Shiite community, the country's poorest but believed to be its largest, will also be represented along with radicals and conservatives among the Sunni Moslem communities.

The outcome of the talks could weigh heavily in decisions in Washington and elsewhere on the future of the four-nation peacekeeping force in Beirut.

Nearly 300 U.S. and French members of the force were killed in suicide bombings against their bases on Oct. 23.

In Beirut, two U.S. marines were slightly injured Saturday in the first reported assault against them since the bombing. Spokesmen said they were wounded when a rocket-propelled grenade was fired into their position. Marines fired back with small arms.

■ Israel Warns Gemayel  
Israel warned President Gemayel on Sunday not to give in to Syrian pressure to cancel or alter an agreement that Lebanon and Israel signed last May on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, Reuters reported from Jerusalem.

"It is important that Arab countries who signed agreements with Israel will keep those agreements and not yield to pressure from other extreme Arab countries who would like them to rescind them," said the cabinet spokesman.

Officials said Israel was keeping to the accord's provision to withdraw all Israeli troops when other foreign forces left Lebanon.

Pol finds rise in the number of Americans who support the U.S. presence in Lebanon. Page 4.

that has given Lebanon's Maronite Christians a dominant role in running the country.

The leader of the Druze Moslem community, Walid Jumblat, whose forces fought the Lebanese Army and Christian Phalangist forces during fighting around Beirut last month, said he wanted the talks to lead to a revision of the constitution and a redistribution of power.

He said Saturday on Swiss television that he was not prepared to make concessions, but added: "I don't want to slam the door. I am going to give peace every possible chance."

President Amin Gemayel will preside over the talks at a hotel near the old League of Nations building.

His father, Pierre Gemayel, the 77-year-old founder of the Phalangists, was among the last of the factional leaders to arrive Sunday.

## Lillian Carter, 85, Dies in Georgia

AMERICUS, Georgia — Lillian Carter, 85, the mother of former President Jimmy Carter, died of cancer Sunday in Americus-Sumter County Hospital, where she had been hospitalized for about a week, officials said.

During her son's one-term presidency, from 1977 to 1981, she became known for her outspokenness. At the age of 67, she joined the Peace Corps, serving in a village in India, and she later traveled as an emissary to Africa for Mr. Carter when he was president.

Mrs. Carter was offered her husband's seat in the Georgia Legislature when he died during his first term in 1953, but she declined.



Suspected members of the Grenadian Army are guarded by U.S. marines.

## Kremlin Preparing Soviet Population For a Deterioration in Ties With U.S.

By Dusko Doder  
Washington Post Service  
MOSCOW — The Soviet leadership has begun a broad effort to mobilize the population for an anticipated crisis in its relations with the United States.

Well-informed sources said Communist Party members are being told in closed meetings that there is no chance of reaching an agreement at the Geneva arms talks and that the country and its economy must be prepared to meet all challenges imposed by the situation.

According to participants in the meetings, a Central Committee letter to the party's 18 million members gives a gloomy assessment of East-West relations but publicly stated by President Yuri V. Andropov.

The letter reportedly asserts that Moscow should not expect an improvement in relations with Washington for several years, and the wording suggests that it expects a deterioration of relations during that time. This is seen as an indication that the Russians believe that President Ronald Reagan will run for a second term and win.

The letter is said to emphasize the need for greater internal discipline, vigilance and sacrifice, and it puts particular emphasis on stopping loose talk by citizens who know state secrets.

Some of these themes are beginning to filter out in the Soviet media, which recently have criticized those "who love to prattle about state secrets in planes and buses."

There has been an unusually strong emphasis on the importance of the KGB, the Soviet secret police. The Communist Party newspaper Pravda recently carried laudatory remarks about the KGB.

At an anti-war rally in Leningrad, one of the speakers told about 400,000 persons that the international situation today is more dangerous "than at any time since World War II."

Vice President Vasily Kuznetsov, an alternate Politburo member, said at a rally in Novgorod that the U.S. leadership was "making delicious plans for world domination" and that these are "pushing mankind to the brink of disaster."

The news agency Tass distributed a communiqué Saturday night following a meeting of the Warsaw Pact Defense Council held in Lvov from Wednesday to Saturday, saying that the council "discussed some issues of the current activity of the joint armed forces and adopted appropriate recommendations on further perfecting their combat readiness and field training."

The Soviet media, meanwhile, continued extraordinarily sharp personal attacks on Mr. Reagan, linking the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada to his overall foreign policy of "international terrorism."

Two senior Central Committee officials who appeared on television Saturday night took obvious comfort in the fact that fighting in Grenada was continuing "at this very moment" and that Washington is finding itself politically isolated over the affair.

He asked shopkeepers to reopen their stores, teachers and students to attend school and government employees to report to their offices Monday for "business as usual."

However, Sir Paul also asked Grenadians to respect an 8 P.M.-to-5 A.M. curfew. There were reports of looting in the city during the weekend.

Sir Paul, appointed to the largely ceremonial British Commonwealth position of governor-general by Queen Elizabeth II in 1978, was expected to try to set up an interim government until elections could be arranged.

The radio did not say when General Austin, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council that assumed power after Prime Minister Bishop was captured.

U.S. marines captured former Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard on Saturday. He was a rival of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and his attempt to seize power two weeks ago led to a military coup and the killing of Mr. Bishop and three of his ministers.

Mr. Coard, 39, was captured in a house on the outskirts of the capital where he had been hiding with his wife, Phyllis, and two leading Marxist figures in the coup.

The two other officials were the minister of national mobilization, Selwyn Strachan, and Lieutenant Colonel Lionel James, who became the deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council that replaced Mr. Bishop's government after his assassination Oct. 19.

According to Mike Stetzel, a marine gunnery sergeant who led the squad that captured Mr. Coard, the former deputy prime minister gave himself up after the marines surrounded his hideout and ordered everyone out.

## Coup Leaders In Grenada Held By U.S. Forces

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
BRIDGETOWN, Barbados — U.S. Marines captured General Hudson Austin, the fugitive leader of the military council that deposed Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada and led to the invasion by U.S. marines last week, the state-owned Caribbean Broadcasting Corp. said Sunday.

As resistance to the invasion was virtually ended by U.S. military forces, the island's British-appointed governor-general urged that schools, government offices and shops be reopened Monday despite scattered sniper fire.

U.S. Air Force planes were transporting food and other supplies into Grenada for the tired and hungry residents of the tiny tropical island. Electricity and water service was restored.

A casualty report issued by the Defense Department in Washington increased the number of American killed in action by 5 to 16. The latest accounting reported 77 wounded and 3 missing.

Extensive U.S. air action continued along with ground "search-and-destroy" patrols. But the U.S. military commander said that "for all intents and purposes, the fighting is over here."

U.S. officials said another planeload of American evacuees had landed in the United States.

Sir Paul Socon, the governor-general, addressed the island's 110,000 residents late Saturday on Spice Island Radio, which until recently had been called Radio Free Grenada.

He asked shopkeepers to reopen their stores, teachers and students to attend school and government



Bernard Coard

"Coard was the last person to come out of the house," Sergeant Stetzel said. "The one thing I remember he kept saying was, 'I'm not responsible, I'm not responsible.'"

The capture of General Austin and Mr. Coard and his colleagues was the most important political arrests since the U.S. forces landed on the island.

An estimated 5,000 paratroopers of the 82d Airborne Division and 500 to 700 marines held the island. About 700 army rangers, who carried the brunt of some of the heaviest fighting, have been returned to the United States, officials said.

Vice Admiral Joseph Metcalf 3d, who is in charge of the U.S. occupation forces, said preinvasion intelligence "was not what we would have desired."

The first marine and army rangers to land in Grenada carried photocopies of sketchy tourist maps of Grenada, and one marine platoon leader stopped to ask a reporter whether the Grenadian Army was fighting with or against the Americans.

Meanwhile, the leaders of other Caribbean nations supporting the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3).

## Tass Terms Speech 'Simpleminded'

The Associated Press  
MOSCOW — The Soviet Union says that President Ronald Reagan has spoken with "simplemindedness" about the invasion of Grenada and that it would not be surprised if he were proclaimed a modern-day Napoleon. It also asserted that he lacked a conscience.

The personal attack Saturday by the official press agency Tass was a commentary on Mr. Reagan's speech Thursday night in which he explained why U.S. marines were in Grenada and why he ordered the invasion of Grenada.

Tass said Mr. Reagan spoke "with the simplemindedness that is typical of him" in describing events that led up to the invasion of the Caribbean island, where a leftist military junta had seized power. It mocked Mr. Reagan's assertion that U.S. invasion forces secured

## European Allies, Forced to Repudiate U.S., Assess Damage of Invasion

By John Vinocur  
New York Times Service  
PARIS — Overnight last week, every West European who sees the United States as an unreliable, bellicose, immoral ally had found seemingly perfect justification in the U.S. invasion of Grenada.

Overnight too, every West European who regards U.S. missiles less as protection than as a threat to his safety considered his arguments as having been bolstered.

Governments defending cruise and Pershing-2 missile deployment, scheduled to start in a few weeks, felt compelled to express disapproval of the U.S. intervention. The West Germans, among others, insisted they were not consulted in advance, a brusque and unsettling precedent. For Britain, where previous discussion had taken place, there was the Reagan administration's disregard of a friend's advice to stay out. When the United Nations Security Council voted to deplore the intervention, its best friends left the United States isolated as it vetoed the measure.

It mattered little that the week brought grief and embarrassment for the Soviet Union, notably three reported defections — a journalist denouncing a "return to Stalinism," the son of Valentin Falin, a key Soviet propagandist, and a general believed to have fled to the United States via Turkey — as well as two expulsions of Soviet diplomats from Belgium for spying.

Those would normally have been headline events, but next to the political damage Washington's main allies believe the invasion has caused them, the Soviet clumsiness was reduced to gnarl-in-a-china shop dimensions.

The extent of the damage to the Atlantic alliance is likely to hinge on how long it takes the Americans to leave Grenada. The more time and trouble, the simpler the comparisons become between Grenada and Afghanistan. In addition, internal political forces in the three countries that are the main U.S. allies, Britain, France and West Germany, influence the degree of domestic interest in each country in pressing the issue.

Important differences in attitude were apparent.

In France, after the government condemned the invasion, there seemed to be a willingness not to pursue the matter. Outrage, feigned

or real, was rare. Grenada was off the front pages of three of the country's four national newspapers by Friday. France gives priority to its

NEWS ANALYSIS

engagements in Lebanon and Chad. It is privately concerned about growing Cuban influence on the French Caribbean island of Guadeloupe. And the government is unwilling to encourage people President François Mitterrand re-

fers to as Western Europe's pacifists and neutralists.

The appreciation of pure power politics is much stronger in France than in Britain or West Germany. Michel Debré, who made a career out of anti-Americanism as prime minister and foreign minister under de Gaulle, felt completely at ease last week in saying, "The American president acted according to a justified conception of the world situation. Manifesting the power of the United States is an important element for the Soviet leadership to

contemplate. Therefore it's completely normal that a great power with the means to do so would avoid allowing an additional difficulty at its doorstep."

But in West Germany, the Social Democratic opposition, which is openly fighting deployment of the missiles, was unlikely to let go easily. Willy Brandt, the party chairman, took the Grenada invasion as confirming his contention that the superpowers act essentially alike. He immediately compared Grenada with Afghanistan, a significant

measure of the party's attitude toward the United States and the Soviet Union.

In any case, the invasion was a severe blow for the government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl, increasingly described by European diplomats as short of energy and ideas. Mr. Kohl has been waging the missile battle on the level of public perception of U.S. and Soviet reliability rather than on long-term strategic issues. Grenada, for the Christian Democrats, carried negative weight comparable to the Reagan administration's talk in 1981 of limited nuclear war in Europe.

In Britain, with its strongly felt Commonwealth ties, the U.S. action was as painful for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher as for Mr. Kohl. Although the Conservatives insisted the analogy was a false one, the opposition asked what kind of brake Mrs. Thatcher's supposedly close relationship with President Ronald Reagan would be if he decided on his own to fire cruise missiles soon to be based in Britain.

## Quake Kills at Least 430 In Villages in Turkey

ANKARA — An earthquake devastated a wide area of northern Turkey near the city of Erzurum Sunday, killing at least 430 persons and flattening buildings in dozens of remote villages in one of the country's poorest regions.

The Kandilli observatory in Istanbul said the earthquake measured more than 6 on the Richter scale. It was one of the strongest in the tremor-prone region for years.

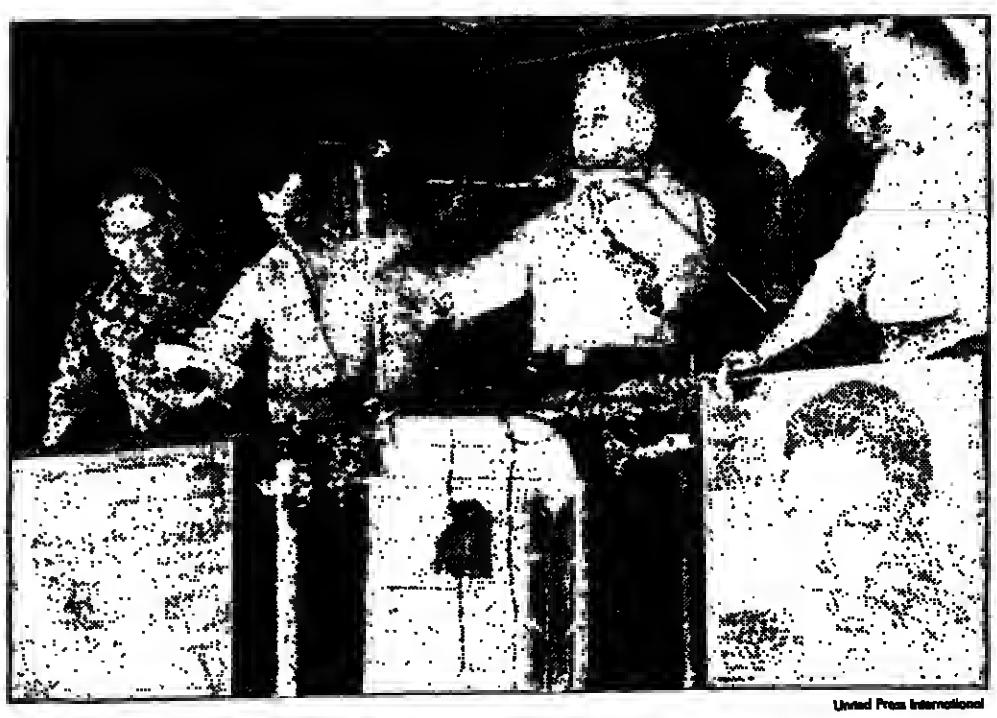
The earthquake struck just after 7 A.M. when many people were still asleep.

The local army commander in Erzurum said Sunday afternoon that 430 bodies had been recovered from destroyed buildings in four districts. There was no accurate figure for the number of injured.

In an earlier report from Erzurum, the semi-official Anatolian News Agency put the number of dead at 471. Local officials expected the toll to rise.

First aid teams, army rescue squads and local people rushed to stricken villages to help pull trapped victims from demolished houses. Officials said they were hampered by landslides set off by the earthquake.

Official reports said the worst-hit areas were the districts of Pazinler, Horasan, Narman and Sarikamis. All lie between Erzurum



Italo Luder, the Peronist candidate, addressing his last campaign rally in Buenos Aires.

## Argentina Has First Election Since '73

By Edward Schumacher  
New York Times Service  
BUENOS AIRES — Argentines were voting Sunday in national elections that will end nearly eight years of military rule.

Almost 18 million of the nation's 28 million people were eligible to vote in the first elections here in a decade. They were voting for a president, a congress and provincial and municipal officials.

The presidential campaign was largely a contest between the left-of-center candidates of the two main parties: Italo Luder, a former senator who represents the Peronist party, and Raúl Alfonsín, a former congressman of the middle-class Radical Party. Polls project that each will get roughly 40 percent of the vote.

Most of the other eight candidates have indicated that, if the outcome is close, they will withhold

their support from either candidate to bargain in an electoral college scheduled for Nov. 30, or even outbid the new Congress meets in mid-December.

Meanwhile, the highly unpopular military, demoralized by the economic crisis and by its defeat in the war with Britain over the Falkland Islands last year, is likely to move up the date of the new government's inauguration from Jan.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## 500,000 in The Hague Protest NATO Missiles

By Jon Nordheimer  
New York Times Service  
THE HAGUE — About 500,000 people turned out Saturday in The Hague for a peaceful rally to protest the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's scheduled deployment of intermediate-range missiles.

A member of the Dutch royal family, Princess Irene, 44, the younger sister of Queen Beatrix, told the rally that she refused to go on living under the shadow of nuclear threat.

By addressing the rally, she broke with the custom that members of the royal family do not speak out on sensitive political issues. She said her views were her own and did not represent the queen's.

"Why should people be forced to live in fear?" she asked. "The weapons we have built have now put us on the edge of the abyss, and we cannot afford one more mistake because that would mean the whole world, our Earth, would be destroyed."

"Could we conquer the abyss between people another way than through weapon systems? Of course we can. Everything is possible if you are prepared to change your thinking, and that can start with each of us. Don't let yourselves be trapped with fear."

Anti-American sentiment was apparent in banners and in the words of a few speakers who held the crowd, gathered in a large park on the south side of the city, long after sunset.

Some were pointed and pungent, such as the banners about the U.S. Embassy. A portrait of President Ronald Reagan bore the caption "Wanted: Alias the Bandit of Grenada."

Another banner showed marines storming Grenada over the words "Grenada Now. Woensdrecht, Next" Woensdrecht, an air base in the southern Netherlands, will house 48 U.S. cruise missiles if the Dutch government agrees next

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



Aerial view of the anti-nuclear demonstration in The Hague.



## U.S. Military Reduces Estimate of Cubans on Grenada to About 750

By Fred Hiatt  
and David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Pentagon officials have disclosed that they have reduced their estimate of the number of Cubans in Grenada from 1,100 to between 700 and 750, meaning that now the invasion force there is contending with only "snipers and stragglers."

Admiral Wesley L. McDonald, commander-in-chief of the U.S. force in Grenada, said Friday that several hundred Cubans had escaped into the hills and could cause problems for U.S. troops in the coming weeks.

The new, lower estimate, which conforms to the number of Cubans that Havana has consistently claimed were in Grenada, means that most of the Cuban opposition has been accounted for, since at least 638 were captured and officials have said dozens were killed.

Administration officials had used the larger number as evidence of Havana's intention to occupy Grenada and turn it into what President Ronald Reagan called a "military bastion." Without retreating from their broad assessment of Cuban intentions, Pentagon officials said Saturday that a closer reading of captured documents had caused them to change their estimate.

They said they could not predict what effect the new estimate would have on the length of stay of the U.S. Army, which they continued to say would be "as short as possible."

However, administration officials said they believed that Cuban soldiers still were manning anti-aircraft guns and other "defensive positions" on the island of Carriacou, a Grenadian possession less than 20 miles (32 kilometers) north in the eastern Caribbean Sea. The officials declined to say whether U.S. forces planned military action in Carriacou, which has a population of about 6,000.

Earlier in the day, the Cuban ambassador to Barbados said that 784 Cubans were on Grenada, 22 of them military advisers. He said reports that Cubans are still fighting U.S. forces there were "absurd."

The U.S. Agency for International Development began airlifting food and other supplies to Grenada on Friday because of shortages that have developed since the invasion, administration officials said.

A senior official who asked not to be identified said the supplies were intended primarily for hundreds of civilians who have been forced from their homes by the fighting.

### Marine Replacement

B. Drummond Ayres Jr. of the New York Times reported from Washington:

Defense Department officials said Saturday that most of the

1,200 U.S. marines in the invasion force had been replaced and would head for Lebanon in the "next few days" to relieve the Marine force stationed there.

Marines made up the major part of the Grenada invasion force in the early hours of the operation. But as soon as initial objectives had been achieved, 5,000 army paratroopers from the 82d Airborne Division began moving in to relieve them. Most of the 700 army rangers who participated in the initial assault also have been relieved, the Pentagon officials reported.

The officials said the relief action by the 82d's paratroopers not only would free the marines for deployment in Lebanon but would also give one of the army's premier units combat experience. The relief of the rangers was necessary, they added, because rangers are too lightly equipped for sustained combat.

The marines, members of the 22d Marine Amphibious Unit, operate from a fleet of five support ships. In all, there are 1,800 marines on the ships. 1,200 of whom went ashore in the invasion. According to Pentagon officials, the fleet was at sea and headed across the North Atlantic toward Lebanon when it was diverted to take part in the Grenada invasion.

"Now they're about to resume their journey," a Defense Department spokesman said Saturday. "They'll leave in the next few days and should arrive there in about two weeks."

The marines currently in Lebanon are members of the 24th Marine Amphibious Unit, which is part of the multinational peacekeeping force.

Their relief by the 22d Marine Amphibious Unit was scheduled well before that incident, however, and, despite the diversion by the 22d to Grenada, it apparently will take place just about as scheduled. Marine Corps plans call for relief of units assigned to Lebanon every six months.

In another development, navy officials reported that a Cuban ship that was asked to leave St. George's harbor when the invasion began was still anchored 12 miles off the island.

"We're not sure what it's doing there," one official said. "She left when requested. But she dropped anchor the minute she reached international waters, and there's not much we can do about that. She could be serving as a radio relay station, though there's not much Cuban radio traffic left."

### Kidnap Victim Freed in Italy

The Associated Press

FLORENCE — Kidnappers freed on Friday Sara Niccoli, 17, the daughter of a wealthy textile company owner, police said. She was kidnapped in July.



Vice Admiral Joseph Metcalf 3d, invasion force commander on Grenada, points to Marine positions at Point Salinas.

## U.S. Soldiers Capture Leader of Grenada Coup

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S.-led invasion gathered in Barbados during the weekend to discuss the future of Grenada.

The number of Grenadian and Cuban casualties has not been determined, but the International Committee of the Red Cross said it was sending a Swiss plane to Grenada from Geneva on Sunday to begin evacuating Cuban casualties.

Admiral Metcalf said the casualty toll among "enemy combatants" had risen to 69 dead and 56 wounded.

He said he was unable to break down the number of dead, which rose from 36 Friday, between Cubans and Grenadians. He also said that the number of enemy casualties was bound to climb once a systematic survey was conducted of all who had died in the fighting.

"I know the figure will be higher when we get a final count," the admiral said. "Why, just this morning we found a field near here full of bodies."

To counter continued, if scattered, resistance, U.S. C-130 Spectre gunships were in action in the air east of the airport for the fifth consecutive day. They circled continuously over the densely vegetated hills beyond the U.S. forces perimeter and fired at the ground with rapid-fire 20mm cannons.

At the same time, four carrier-based A7 Corsair fighter bombers swooped in and around the same hills for more than an hour in support of Ranger "search and destroy" squads. (WP, AP)

### New Peacekeepers Sought

Efforts were under way in London to form a Commonwealth peacekeeping force, possibly with British participation, to police Grenada once U.S. troops withdraw and to oversee the country's return to democracy, The Associated Press reported.

Spokesmen for the 48-nation Commonwealth and its former colonies declined to give details of proposals being drawn up by the organization's secretary-general, Sir Shridath Ramphal.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, asked about a Commonwealth force during a telephone call-in program on the British Broadcasting Corp., said:

"This is being talked about. But I think it's important that all pockets of resistance are cleared up by the United States before any Commonwealth force goes in."

The current president, General Reynaldo Bignone, ended a nine-year state of siege on Saturday, a day after the election campaign ended with the huge rallies that have been a hallmark of Argentine politics.

At least one million cheering people flocked to the Ninth of July Avenue here, a broad boulevard of 16 traffic lanes and grassy strips, to hear Mr. Luder speak Friday night from a platform in front of an obelisk.

Mr. Alfonsín had attracted almost as many to the same spot two days before. On Friday night, 400,000 people turned out to cheer him in the provincial city of Rosario, 150 miles (241 kilometers) northwest of Buenos Aires.

The two candidates' platforms are similar. Both have called for renegotiation of the foreign debt and the prosecution of military personnel for the disappearance of more than 6,000 Argentines during the anti-terrorist campaign of the 1970s.

They are divided mostly by style. Mr. Luder is the more measured of the two, but he represents a party, the Peronists, that is trying to overcome a history of authoritarianism.

The two candidates avoided criticizing each other directly throughout the campaign. But in the closing days, each increasingly attacked the other's party.

Mr. Luder had been campaigning on a theme of broad unity, in what his aides said was an effort to attract middle-class voters. But shedding the coat and tie he normally wears, and his usual stiff manner, the former president of the Senate sought at the end to shore up his party's working-class base.

He lashed out Friday night at the "vicious and plaintive mentality of the petty bourgeoisie, who do not understand that democracy is won on the social plains, which means lifting all citizens to a fair distribution of social wealth."

Mr. Alfonsín, referring to past Peronist governments, said in his speech Friday: "It is not enough to call for liberty. One must have a history of liberty in order to assure it, or we will again be faced with silence, repression and fear."

Peronism has divided Argentines since it was founded in 1945 by Juan Perón, who built up the power of the labor unions. The Peronists have not lost a free election since, although the military, with the sporadic support of other parties, has sought to eradicate the movement in many coups.

Perón died in office in 1974 and was succeeded by his third wife, Isabel Perón. She was overthrown

## U.S. Senate Votes to End Restrictions on Press; Grenada Visit Proposed

By Eleanor Randolph

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Declaring "a free press an essential feature of our democratic system," the Senate voted 53-18 Saturday to end restrictions imposed by the Reagan administration on news coverage of the war in Grenada.

Senator Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia and the minority leader, said he would propose on Monday a bipartisan fact-finding commission to visit Grenada to determine "firsthand" why U.S. intelligence underestimated Cuban strength and why the administration ordered a news blackout of the invasion. Senator Byrd had the tentative backing of the majority leader, Senator Howard H. Baker Jr., a Tennessee Republican.

Senator Byrd complained that the president, "not unlike his predecessors," has failed to keep Congress informed about Grenada and "treated us like lackeys" when it came to sharing information about the invasion.

"I think we are getting censored news, a little morsel at a time," he added. "We were not getting all the facts in the beginning, and we're not getting all the facts now."

The amendment to end restrictions on news coverage in Grenada, offered by Senator Donald W. Riegle Jr., Democrat of Michigan, would mean that government officials could not limit press tours of the island to pools of several dozen journalists ferried in daily from Barbados 150 miles (about 240 kilometers) away.

The measure, which must be approved by the House and President Ronald Reagan, also called on the government to cease "unreasonably limiting the number or representation of the press" on Grenada.

Senator Tower said he was particularly upset with the part that allowed the press to have access to "sources of its choice" rather than relying on reports from the Department of Defense or Pentagon officials describing the action.

"Who is going to say when you say 'press' that it would not be some [foreign press] that is hostile to the U.S. and could gather intelligence that would put our people at risk?" he asked. "It's easy to yield to the pressure of the press; it's hardly an act of courage to immediately defer to their real or imagined needs."

Mr. Riegle, replied, "Who's to make the choice who the press is going to talk to? The Defense Department? That's not what the First Amendment said."

Senator Lawton Chiles, Democrat of Florida, said that the invasion has been widely supported in his state, which is 90 miles away from Cuba and is home to many Cuban refugees.

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"Who is going to say when you say 'press' that it would not be some [foreign press] that is hostile to the U.S. and could gather intelligence that would put our people at risk?" he asked. "It's easy to yield to the pressure of the press; it's hardly an act of courage to immediately defer to their real or imagined needs."

Mr. Riegle, replied, "Who's to make the choice who the press is going to talk to? The Defense Department? That's not what the First Amendment said."

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### Iraq Says It Is Ready for Cease-Fire

BAGHDAD (Reuters) — Iraq said Sunday it would accept a cease-fire in the Gulf and security of navigation through the Strait of Hormuz, the official Iraqi news agency reported.

The agency said the announcement was made by Neim Haddad, the speaker of Iraq's National Assembly and member of the ruling Revolutionary Command Council, at a two-day symposium on parliamentary cooperation between Western Europe and the Arab world. "Iraq had always called for a cease-fire in the Gulf war and responded to international and regional initiatives in this respect, because it believes war is not a realistic means to achieve rights," the agency quoted him as saying.

The United Nations Security Council is to meet Monday to consider new proposals to end the war between Iraq and Iran.

### Sinowatz Succeeds Kreisky in Party

VIENNA (AP) — Delegates to an Austrian Socialist Party congress, in a largely procedural 482-3 vote, have elected Chancellor Fred Sinowatz to succeed Bruno Kreisky as party chairman, ending nearly 17 years of Mr. Kreisky's leadership.

Mr. Kreisky, who resigned as chancellor after the Socialists lost their majority in elections April 24, was elected honorary chairman for life by acclamation. The change in leadership was taken Saturday near the end of the party congress.

### Trial Ordered in Slaying of U.S. Nuns

SAN SALVADOR (AP) — Five former national guardsmen have been ordered to stand trial for the murders in 1980 of four U.S. churchwomen, Judge Bernardo Randa Murcia announced.

Judge Randa said Friday that all five are charged with homicide in the Dec. 2, 1980, deaths of three Roman Catholic nuns and a churchworker who were stopped and killed as they were driving from the international airport to San Salvador.

It is the second time that the judge of the first criminal court in Zacatecoluca, 35 miles (55 kilometers) southeast of San Salvador, has ordered that the guardsmen be tried. He issued his first order in November 1982, but an appeals court in San Vicente, 12 miles north of Zacatecoluca, ruled that the record was incomplete and returned the case to Judge Randa for further investigation. The defense is expected to appeal Friday's decision.

### Nakasone Renews Pledge on Military

ASAKA, Japan (UPI) — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on Sunday renewed his commitment to a buildup of Japan's military strength during an annual military parade that was boycotted by the opposition and protested by antiwar activists.

Police said that three persons were arrested in Asaka, which is just north of Tokyo, during a rally by about 1,500 pacifists. The opposition Socialist and Communist parties boycotted the parade, as they have in the past. The opposition maintains that Japan must scrap its armed forces for "unarmed neutrality."

Mr. Nakasone, speaking as the commander-in-chief, said Japan must build up its forces to cope with the "strained and worrisome" international situation. He cited the Soviet military buildup in the Far East, a worsening situation in the Middle East and tensions in Indochina and the Korean peninsula.

### Zia Seen Set to Resume Political Talks

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — The president, General Muhammad Zia ul-Haq, faced with an 11-week-old opposition campaign against his military government, will resume a dialogue with politicians early next month, official sources said Sunday.

General Zia began the dialogue earlier this month by inviting politicians to discuss a program he announced in mid-August that would lead to national elections by March 1985. His last meeting was with a group from the banned rightist Jamiat-ul-Islami Party on Oct. 21.

The sources said that a meeting was set for Nov. 3 with Tanvir Hussain, head of the Poor People's Party. So far, General Zia has held talks with politicians who do not belong to the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, an alliance of nine banned parties that launched a civil disobedience campaign against martial law in August. He has said he would meet members of that coalition if they were not responsible for violence.

### Sighting Reported in U.S. Ship Search

HONG KONG (AP) — Rescuers may have spotted two or three people on a raft who may have been aboard the Glomar Java Sea, a U.S. oil-drilling ship that vanished last Wednesday with 81 people aboard during a typhoon, the ship's owner said Sunday.

A U.S. military spokesman said that the crew of a U.S. Navy plane had reported seeing what looked like the raft with survivors early Sunday, but that searches by four ships have so far been unsuccessful. The owner of the ship, Global Marine Inc. of Houston, said in a statement in Hong Kong that the sighting took place about 60 miles (97 kilometers) northwest of the site in the South China Sea where the ship disappeared four days ago.

In Beijing on Saturday, the Chinese news agency Xinhua said China had dispatched ships to find a life raft in the area, which is near Vietnam. Earlier, U.S. and Chinese searchers discovered life jackets, two fenders from the ship and an oil slick near the drilling site. The crew included 42 Americans, 35 Chinese, two Singaporeans, an Australian and a Filipino.

### Indian Says China Talks Were Fruitful

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — India and China failed Sunday to agree on a common approach to settling border differences, but the weeklong talks were fruitful and encouraging, an official Indian source said.

The source said China had agreed to a sector-by-sector review of the border with a view toward comprehensive settlement. In addition, each side agreed to reconsider unspecified proposals that they had rejected earlier and agreed on the relevance of historical evidence, customs and tradition and the inadmissibility of using force to acquire territory.

The frontier question has long strained Chinese-Indian relations, and caused a war in 1962. India accuses China of occupying about 14,000 square miles (36,000 square kilometers) of its territory and of claiming much more. The talks were the fourth in a series held alternately in Beijing and New Delhi for the past two years. Another round will probably be held next year, the source said.

### French Socialists Mend Party Split

BOURG-EN-BRESSE, France (Reuters) — France's governing Socialist Party agreed at its congress Sunday on a joint political platform, mending a split between their main stream and the left wing party leaders said.

A compromise, worked out at 11 hours of all-night talks, contained foreign policy concessions to the left but only minor economic shifts. The leftist CERES group failed in its demands for an alternative economic policy based on withdrawal of the franc from the European Monetary System and introduction of import controls.

However, the mainstream majority accepted amendments from the CERES, which comprises about 20 percent of the 1,400 delegates, sharpening criticism of the United States and stressing that French policy must be independent of Washington. It accused the United States of protectionism in trade, racism in monetary policy and adventurism in Central America and the Caribbean, exemplified by its invasion of Grenada.

### For the Record

Gaston Thorn, the European Commission president, and Foreign Minister Supphal Dhamabalan of Singapore met Sunday in Singapore for nearly two hours of talks on regional and international issues. (Reuters)

Sikh terrorists killed two people and wounded four in the Punjab city of Amritsar on Saturday, the same day that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said her government was ready to resume negotiations with Sikh militants who are seeking political and religious concessions. (AP)

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany left Bonn for Tokyo on Sunday on a four-day official visit which, government sources said, is expected to be dominated by trade and security issues. (Reuters)



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## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Actor's Studio Drama

The Actor's Studio and the widow of its famed artistic director, Lee Strasberg, are in a court fight over the ownership of more than 1,000 tape recordings made during critique sessions at the prestigious drama training school.

Anna Strasberg, the executor of her husband's estate, contends that the tapes are akin to a professor's personal lecture notes and belong to the Strasberg estate. The Actor's Studio

in the case. The government had asked that Mr. Young be named an indicted co-conspirator to allow use of the tapes as evidence. Judge Robert DeMascio said it was clear that Mr. Young knew that a friend was involved in a firm to which he awarded the city contract. But there was no evidence, the judge said, that Mr. Young knew about bribes his friend and others allegedly paid to a city water official.

### Video Battle

To capture more of the hotly competitive video game market, Atari Inc. is now making some of its most popular games in versions that can be played on the competition's hardware.

Atari officials hope the new strategy will help turn around the company that had \$536.3 million in operating losses from January through September.

To promote its own hardware, the company had declined to modify its games to fit competitors' machines. In reversing its strategy, Atari has introduced titles that fit home computers made by IBM, Apple, Texas Instruments and Commodore International.

Some will also fit game machines made by Coleco Industries, Pac-Man, Donkey Kong, Centipede and Defender are among the new versions offered.



Anna Strasberg

in turn regards them as the school's "textbook" property and says they are an integral and crucial part of the school's educational process.

The tapes were made in group sessions in which performers — often prominent stage and screen stars — acted out scenes and were critiqued by Lee Strasberg and studio members.

Anna Strasberg says her aim is to make her husband's tapes more widely available to people interested in the theater and acting. Her lawyer described the 36-year-old studio as "in effect a private club" because it has only 585 members.

Paul Newman, president of the studio, charged that Anna Strasberg's lawyers and press aides had turned the case into a "sideshow."

Lee Strasberg died last year. Until the Manhattan Surrogate's Court rules on the ownership issue, his tapes are locked up in a New York warehouse.

### Notes on People

Senator John Glenn has his sights on the right staff for his Democratic nomination bid. In a campaign staff shakeup, he has accepted the resignation of his political director, J. Joseph Grossman, and added three senior advisors. They are a Washington lobbyist, Thomas H. Boggs, named senior adviser for Congressional relations; Representative James R. Jones, Democrat of Oklahoma and chairman of the House Budget Committee, as senior adviser for domestic policy; and Robert Koefe, who ran campaigns for former Senator Birch E. Bayh Jr. of Indiana and the late Washington senator Henry M. Jackson, as senior adviser for political affairs.

In Detroit, a federal judge turned down a government request to name Mayor Coleman A. Young as an indicted co-conspirator in a bribery trial involving a city sledge-hauling contract. But the judge said prosecuting attorneys could play most of 14 recorded conversations between Mr. Young and some of the defendants in

## 'The Earth Just Started Cracking'

### Woman in Idaho Saw Huge Fault Open During Quake

By Jerry Belcher and Richard E. Meyer

Los Angeles Times Service

CHALLIS, Idaho — Lawana Knox, a resident of the sparsely populated region of Idaho struck by a strong earthquake last week, witnessed the earth open in a huge crack along a miles-long fault line.

"There came a horrible roaring," she said Saturday, describing the earth as it wrenched open into a crack 200 feet (60 meters) wide with terraced sides.

Her account of the Challis earthquake will be invaluable to scientists, said Dr. Spencer Wood, research professor of geology at Boise State University.

"She is only the first or second human being in modern history to observe a fault like this actually forming," he said.

Mrs. Knox, 44, the wife of a sawmill operator on the Salmon River in central Idaho, fell to the ground — "There was no way you could have stood up" — and watched in disbelief as the ground about 200 yards (182 meters) in front of her began to split apart. The crack snaked for 15 miles (24 kilometers) along the base of the Lost River Mountains.

The earthquake on Friday, as measured by different seismographic stations at 7.2 and 6.9 on the Richter scale. Two children were crushed by a falling wall in this small mining town, three per-

sons were injured, and the damage has been estimated at between \$2.5 million and \$5 million.

Mrs. Knox and her husband, Bill, were hunting elk on a mountainside about 28 miles from their home, near the epicenter, when the earthquake struck.

"At first, I heard a funny roar," she recalled, in a telephone interview. "I thought it was the wind blowing up the canyon, like it does, you know, except it was real still. I saw the sagebrush and the grass wiggling and starting to shake, and I thought, 'earthquake.' I was more interested in the elk. We've had tremors before."

"The next thing I knew, it had thrown the gun out of my hands,

and I couldn't get it. It felt like somebody was shaking me by the shoulders, and I had the sensation that it would throw me on my face. I was disoriented. I sat down. The power poles were bending back and forth, lines whipping and the poles moving, too. There was nowhere for me to go, so I just sat there and waited."

"Then there came this horrible roaring. I looked and the earth just started cracking. Just everywhere I looked, the earth started to open up, just dropping like someone had taken scissors and started cutting. I could see dust a-flying and a big crack going right along the mountains. I thought it would keep going and I'd just sink. It went along for miles. I could see it going."

Her husband, 44, was hunting at the top of a hill and did not see the fault line open up below. But the motion made him feel faint, and he knelt so he would not fall.

"I had the sensation that the world was rocking," he said. "I stayed there and hung on until it quieted down. And then I could hear the rumble. My first thought was that it was a nuclear blast."

"About 15 minutes later I got back to my wife," he said. "The ground had slipped and left a four-foot bank. As we went down the canyon, it widened to about a 6- or 7-foot bank, like one side was raised or the other side fell. It went on for several miles, diagonally across the mountains and through



A boy, 6, and a girl, 7, were killed when part of a store's wall collapsed in Challis, Idaho.

the canyons and over little hills. It went toward Borah Peak."

Mount Borah is the highest peak in Idaho.

Neither Mr. Knox nor his wife was injured.

The quake also gave scientists a rare opportunity to gaze into the crust of the Earth.

Mr. Wood brought 30 of his students from Boise to camp on the edge of the gaping fault and study its size, shape and formation. He said that at no other time in history had there been an eyewitness to such an event whose account could

be recorded and analyzed by geologists to try to determine what had happened and what might happen next.

"The breakage, meaning the fault, is 15 miles long, and there's a 10-foot offset," he said. "It's magnificent: the largest to form in the United States since the 1950s."

Where Mr. Wood stood, the crack was 100 feet wide, but he said that it extended to 200 feet in width for much of its distance along the mountain range. The high side of the crack rose in three or four gradations, like small terraces.

Meanwhile on Saturday, aftershocks trembled through the valley. Seismographic stations counted about 100 of them, of which four had a Richter scale count of 4 or greater.

Governor John V. Evans said that the damage could be as high as \$5 million. Major General James S. Brook, commander of the Idaho National Guard, said the total in Custer County, which includes Challis and Mackay, probably came to \$2.5 million. The population of Challis is 758, and that of Mackay about 550.

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### Policy Group Says It Hired Watt as Speaker-Writer

Washington Post Service


WASHINGTON — Interior Secretary James G. Watt, whose speeches condemning liberals and environmentalists have made him a favorite of ultraconservatives, will go to work for the Heritage Foundation when he leaves his Cabinet post next month, officials of the group said.

Mr. Watt will work for about four months for the public policy research organization as a "visiting distinguished fellow in energy and natural resources policy," delivering speeches and writing articles to be distributed to members of Congress, a foundation spokesman said Friday.

This would not conflict with Mr. Watt's reported plans to help with liaison work between conservative groups and the Republican Party in 1984, according to Roger Marston, the spokesman for the foundation. Mr. Watt could not be reached for comment on his job plans because he was traveling in Tennessee for a series of speeches to conservative Christian groups.

The post at the Heritage Foundation would provide Mr. Watt with a platform to continue making such speeches, which have won him a following in the conservative fund-raising circuit.

In 1982, he raised more than \$1 million for the Republican Party through speeches to small gatherings of miners, ranchers, oil and gas company executives and other businessmen. That year, he was the party's No. 1 fund-raiser in the Cabinet.



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## Officials Say U.S. Now Assumes Iran Had a Hand in Bombings in Beirut

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is now assuming that the Iranian government played the key role in the bombings of the U.S. Marines and French troops in Beirut on Oct. 23, administration officials say.

The officials said Friday that the United States would retaliate against those responsible for the bombings once conclusive information was collected.

A senior official said Friday he thought "it is fair to say that all the intelligence now points to the Iranians, in one form or the other. But we want to be very sure before we do anything."

President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz have said the United States would retaliate once those responsible were identified.

On Wednesday, in a private meeting with Jewish Republican leaders, Mr. Reagan said, according to the White House transcript, which has not been publicly released:

"I think the evidence that I have is sufficient that this last horrendous act involved Iranian terrorists and they were facilitated in their

entry and in the provisions of the munitions by the Syrians."

Officials said the options under consideration ranged from asking the Lebanese government to close the Iranian Embassy in Beirut, which is believed to have been the command center for the bombings, to undertaking a commando raid in the Baalbek area where there is an enclave of Iranian Revolutionary Guards protecting a pro-Iranian Shiite group headed by Hussein Musavi.

On Thursday, Mr. Musavi held a press conference to praise the attacks but to deny he had anything to do with them.

Alan D. Romberg, a State Department spokesman, was asked about reports from Syria that said maneuvers were under way there in anticipation of an attack by Western forces. He said he knew of "no basis for that."

As to the range of retaliatory actions, Mr. Romberg said once it was determined who was responsible for the bombings, "a whole variety of factors will be applied and brought into play on what kind of option one would choose."

Officials said the pattern of the attacks, the fact that some people were seen hurriedly leaving the Ira-

nian Embassy immediately after the explosions and other intelligence information had pointed to the Iranians.

It is also assumed that the Iranians would not have been able to move the explosives into Beirut without the complicity of the Syrians, they said.

Earlier in the week, reports from Beirut said the French authorities had also linked the bombings to Iranians, primarily the Musavi group.

### ■ Pentagon Inquiry Set

Secretary of Defense Casper W. Weinberger announced Saturday that a formal board of inquiry would be convened to investigate the circumstances surrounding the attack in which more than 229 marines were killed. The Washington Post reported.

Pentagon officials said the board was expected to investigate whether adequate security precautions were in effect at the Marine headquarters when a truck loaded with explosives was driven into the building.

Meanwhile, the Republican-controlled Senate voted to prohibit spending on a once-secret Reagan administration plan to train and equip a Jordanian rapid deployment force unless the project was openly approved by Congress.

The Senate language, approved on a voice vote, would override a secret section of the 1984 defense authorization bill in which Congress authorized more than \$220 million for the project.

## Sheikh Denying He Played a Role In Beirut Attacks

Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, accused by Lebanese investigators of playing a major role in the bomb attacks on U.S. and French peacekeeping troops, says he is mystified by the charges.

Sheikh Fadlallah said Saturday in an interview that he had welcomed the arrival of the marines last year because they got the Israelis out of the Beirut airport. But he would not say whether he thought they should stay or leave.

Sheikh Fadlallah called the allegations a frame-up by Christian Phalangist militiamen in league with Lebanese Army intelligence. He said they were concerned about his growing power and were trying to cut him down.

He said he was at his apartment on the morning of the bombing, nowhere near the airport. He said he did not believe in suicide missions and rejected the belief among some Moslem fundamentalists that those who carried out such acts for religious reasons immediately ascend to paradise.

Although investigators depict Sheikh Fadlallah as leader of an extremist faction with links to a Moslem fundamentalist group in Iran, his politics are a matter of confusion for longtime observers.

## Official Acquitted Of Bribery in U.S.

New York Times Service

RALEIGH, North Carolina — Lieutenant Governor James C. Green has been acquitted of three charges of conspiring to receive a bribe and one of accepting a bribe. "I thank God it's over," Mr. Green said Friday after the jury returned its verdict. He would not answer questions about any plans to run for governor next year.

Early last year, Mr. Green became the target of a U.S. investigation into alleged corruption in the state and Columbus counties. He was approached by an FBI agent posing as a businessman who wanted to open a nightclub. The agent said he wanted Mr. Green to help him circumvent governmental red tape and offered to pay him \$10,000 a month to secure a liquor license for the nightclub. The federal authorities did not bring charges against Mr. Green, but a state investigation resulted in an indictment last June.



The U.S. ambassador, Reginald Bartholomew, his wife and a bodyguard arriving Sunday for a service in Beirut for U.S. and French troops killed in bomb attacks on Oct. 23.

## Poll Finds Support Rises In U.S. for Role in Beirut

By David Shribman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Substantially more Americans appear to approve of the presence of U.S. forces in Lebanon than did a month ago, according to a poll taken after the bombings Oct. 23 in Beirut.

At the same time, the survey showed that while those questioned approved of the presence of U.S. forces on Grenada, less than one-third believed that dispatching troops was the best response to the crisis on the Caribbean island.

The latest New York Times-CBS News poll reflected rapid shifts in public opinion as developments in the two areas unfolded. The survey was taken as the death toll rose in Lebanon, as U.S. forces consolidated their position on Grenada and as President Ronald Reagan prepared a televised address Thursday night to seek public support for his policies in both places.

However, the poll, a sample of 1,093 adults interviewed by telephone on Wednesday and Thursday, indicated that 50 percent of Americans apparently did not believe that the marines can help keep the peace in Lebanon. It also indicated that 45 percent of the public blamed poor security measures for the death toll in Beirut.

Even so, 48 percent appeared to approve of the presence of marines in Lebanon, compared with 36 percent in a Times-CBS News poll in late September.

The poll also found that the approval rating of the president's overall performance rose slightly, to 49 percent from 46 percent last month. But a majority believed Mr. Reagan's advisers were making key foreign policy decisions for him.

The poll results seemed to underline the differences in how men and women view Mr. Reagan's conduct of foreign policy. Men, by 62 percent to 29 percent, approved of sending troops to Grenada. Only 41 percent of women approved, while 43 percent did not.

Men, by a rate of 55 percent to 38, approved of sending troops to Lebanon. Only 41 percent of women agreed, and 48 percent did not. Men and women were also divided over Mr. Reagan's handling of his job. Men approved of his performance by a 54-to-35 ratio, while the rate of approval among women was 43 to 39.

Overall, those questioned were generally more receptive to many of the president's policies on Thursday night than on Wednesday, but the difference appeared to be attributable less to Mr. Reagan's speech Thursday night than to the accumulation of news accounts.

For example, the percentage of the sample who believed that Americans were in danger in Grenada jumped from 51 to 65 between Wednesday and Thursday night, but there was no statistically significant difference between the opinions of those who heard Mr. Reagan's speech and the views of those who did not.

Fifty-one percent said they believed that Mr. Reagan was too quick to involve U.S. forces in international problems. Thirty-four percent said they believed that Mr.

## U.S. Senate Running Out of Time To Pass Extension of Debt Ceiling

By Helen Dewar

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate, defying warnings that it was inviting a constitutional crisis, is marking time on legislation needed by Tuesday to extend the government's borrowing authority.

Voting 53 to 25, it rejected a proposal Saturday calling for a constitutional amendment to give the president stronger veto powers over spending — the so-called "line-item veto" of spending bills that President Ronald Reagan has frequently urged.

Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, leader of the Senate's Republican majority, severely warned his colleagues that they would be granting President Reagan the "ultimate executive power" over the government's purse if he let the debt-ceiling deadline go by, leaving the president to decide which checks go out.

But the Senate, which had been called in for a rare Saturday session on the debt bill, spent most of its time on other matters, including restrictions on press coverage of Grenada and funding of a Jordanian rapid deployment force.

At one point, Mr. Baker acknowledged the possibility — some senators say the probability — that the Senate would deliberately plunge the government into a credit crisis as a way to force the Congress and the administration to consider ways of reducing the deficit.

In that case, Mr. Baker warned, Congress would be giving Mr. Reagan the "ultimate impoundment power" to spend only what he chooses.

He made these remarks shortly after Senator Alan J. Dixon, Democrat of Illinois, backed by several conservative Republicans, tried unsuccessfully to get the Senate to go on record as favoring a constitutional amendment to allow the president to veto individual items in spending bills. A president can now only veto a bill as a whole.

Mr. Dixon said there should be someone in Washington "with an eraser" to wipe out spending excesses that are approved on Capitol Hill.

The Senate minority leader, Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, responded that Congress "ought to be very careful in granting to any president powers he never had under the constitution."

On the debt-ceiling bill, the Finance Committee chairman, Senator Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas, cited a letter from Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan that said the government could lose \$250 million in higher interest costs if it reaches its debt limit on Tuesday without new borrowing authority.

Failure to pass the extension means that the auction of government securities scheduled to start on Tuesday would have to be postponed, and this could lead to higher interest rates.

The House has agreed to raise the current debt limit of \$1,389 billion to \$1,615 billion, enough to last through most of the current fiscal year ending Oct. 1. But the Senate has reduced the ceiling to \$1,450 billion, enough to last only through mid-February, and may not even pass that by the midnight Monday deadline.

## Conference of Jesuits Reaffirms Social Mission

New York Times Service

ROME — The Society of Jesus has ended its 33d General Congregation here by reaffirming the order's joint mission of faith and social justice, a policy that has led to some practices that have been assailed by Pope John Paul II.

The 220 Jesuit delegates from around the world, who ended their meeting Thursday, renewed their endorsement of "the service of faith and the promotion of justice" while admitting that some Jesuits had placed too much stress on one above the other. The pope has been especially critical of Jesuits who have become too involved in politics.

"As an international body," the statement said, "the Society of Jesus commits itself to that work which is the promotion of a more just world order, greater solidarity of rich countries with poor, and a free and lasting peace based on human rights and freedom."

In some areas of the world, such as Latin America and the Philippines, Jesuits have often been in the forefront of movements with political overtones.

Many church officials associated that activism with the leadership of the superior general of the order, the Rev. Pedro Arrupe y Gaudin, who retired in September. In an election a week later, he was replaced by the Rev. Father Hans Kolvenbach, a Dutch priest who is a strong ally of the pope.

Pope John Paul II was understood to be at odds with Father Arrupe, and many Jesuits regarded the congregation's document as a vindication for him.

In its document, the congregation declared "special concern" for a list of injustices that included "attacks by governments on human rights," the "plight of millions of refugees," racial discrimination, the "exploitation of women" and economic oppression.

The joint mission has been costly, the document said, noting that some Jesuits have been exiled, imprisoned or put to death for their work of evangelization. Some have been prevented from attending this congregation.

Some senators said Saturday they would approve of creating the debt crisis, provided it forced the president and Congress to consider deficit reductions. But there seemed to be no consensus on the combination and extent of spending cuts and tax increases that would be necessary to achieve the result.

## Tape Reportedly Shows De Lorean Was Coerced

By Robert A. Jones and John Kendall

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Larry Flynt, publisher of Hustler magazine, called reporters to his suburban mansion Friday to play a tape that purportedly showed that a government informer had threatened John Z. De Lorean into remaining involved in a cocaine-trafficking scheme.

James P. Welsh Jr., assistant U.S. attorney, obtained an order from U.S. District Judge Robert M. Takasugi requiring Mr. Flynt to produce the original of the tape and empowering the government to search his house for it, if necessary.

If verified as authentic, the tape could have a devastating effect on the government's case against Mr. De Lorean. Mr. Flynt said he could not guarantee the tape's authenticity.

Mr. Flynt said he got the tape about 10 days earlier, but when asked the source, he replied: "None of your business." He refused to say how much money he had paid for it.

The taped voices, purportedly of Mr. De Lorean and James Timothy Hoffman, the informer, were almost inaudible. A handwritten transcript gave the following version of what was said. Both men are identified by initials on the transcript.

H: "John, what the [jocoback] is going on."

J: "So, Benedict told you I pulled out. Well, I don't want any part of narcotics. I tried to tell you that in Washington, when you first mentioned dope, but you scared me."

H: "I understand you don't have any money. It's a big problem."

J: "All I ever wanted was an

investment to save the company. I was willing to pay you \$1.8 million commission, and if you wanted to put that in a dope deal, that's your business. Just count me out."

H: "You honor your part of the deal. That way you obviously live longer."

J: "I don't have money or any collateral. I just want out. I just want out. I won't talk."

H: "How is your little daughter? Wanna get her head smashed?"

Howard L. Weitzman, Mr. De Lorean's attorney, said he and his client had listened to the copy of the tape and "it's 100 percent consistent with what John De Lorean told us took place."

Mr. Hoffman, a former neighbor of Mr. De Lorean in San Diego County, testified the informer told him of tens of millions of dollars in investments in Mr. De Lorean's sailing companies, then brought up drugs, according to the defense.

When Mr. De Lorean tried to withdraw in a telephone call on Sept. 15, 1982, to an FBI agent posing as a banker, the defense claims, he was threatened. In a Rolling Stone magazine article in March, Mr. De Lorean said Mr. Hoffman had threatened him and his family.

Four days later, on Sept. 19, 1982, Mr. De Lorean met with the agent-banker and a drug smuggler, William Morgan Hetrick, in a Los Angeles hotel. At that meeting, the government claims, Mr. De Lorean and Mr. Hetrick entered a conspiracy to import cocaine. Mr. Hetrick was later convicted.

Mr. Flynt said at one point that he had additional De Lorean videotapes like those released earlier last week to CBS and its Los Angeles station, KNXT.

## U.S. Warns UNESCO It May Withhold Funds

United Press International

PARIS — The United States has threatened to cut its contribution to UNESCO unless the organization trims its budget and programs and keeps to a nonpolitical purpose.

Edmund P. Henelly, head of the U.S. delegation to the 22d general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, said at the conference Saturday that the meeting offered "perhaps the last chance for UNESCO to put its fiscal house in order."

Mr. Henelly said feelings in the United States that UNESCO's original goals to improve education, science and culture in the world "are being forgotten or diluted" are so deep-seated that Congress has already passed measures and is seriously considering others which would compel any government to withhold its contribution to UNESCO's budget.

He said the U.S. administration was making "a thorough review of U.S. relations with UNESCO."

Mr. Henelly said at a news conference that the United States would decide in January whether to continue paying about 25 percent of the UNESCO budget. In 1980, the organization set its budget for the three years from 1981 to 1983 at \$635.4 million.

Sources close to UNESCO's permanent staff said its directors regarded the U.S. statement as a "threat."

Mr. Henelly, a New York lawyer and Mobil Oil executive, assailed what he called the "ideologically biased" views in UNESCO's communications program.

"We vigorously oppose any measures which would increase state control and censorship of the media, and impose codes of conduct on journalists," he said.

He called on UNESCO to examine "the controls and censorship imposed by totalitarian regimes," saying that it ignored "the flagrant abuses of state-owned and controlled media."

## Chinese Say Soviet Talks Improved Atmosphere

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service

BEIJING — The Soviet deputy foreign minister, Leonid F. Ilyichov, has left China for home following a third round of bilateral consultations that failed to resolve any of the issues dividing the two former Communist allies.

Nonetheless, the latest talks on normalizing relations reflected a more relaxed attitude toward a dialogue that got under way a year ago.

China's deputy foreign minister, Qian Qichen, who saw Mr. Ilyichov Saturday, said that "there are still big differences" between the Chinese and Russians and that the serious obstacles blocking normalization remained.

But Mr. Qian, who headed the Chinese negotiating team, said the third round of negotiations, which opened here Oct. 6, had been helpful in that the talks had increased mutual understanding.

China has consistently said its relations with the Soviet Union cannot return to normal until Moscow agrees to withdraw its troops unconditionally from Afghanistan, stops supporting the Vietnamese military occupation of Cambodia and sharply reduces its forces along China's northern frontier.

It has expressed particular concern about the concentration of Soviet nuclear missiles on the border. Mr. Qian's comments Saturday indicated that none of these obstacles, as China calls them, had been overcome.

A communiqué issued by the New China News Agency on the third round said that "the consultations proceeded in a calm and candid atmosphere," implying that both sides had spoken plainly but avoided rhetorical squabbling.

tations useful and agreed to hold the next round of consultations in Moscow in March 1984," the communiqué said. Mr. Qian said that he would represent China at the Moscow talks.

## N.Y. Weighing Ways to Spend Extra \$1 Billion

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — New York State's Municipal Assistance Corp. says it could make as much as \$1 billion in new funds available to New York City during the next five years, and state and city officials have begun discussions on how to use the money.

The money will come from a combination of refinancing some of the assistance corporation's outstanding debts and from interest earned on the reserve fund that the corporation is required to keep.

That fund now stands at about \$1 billion, and the corporation, which was created during the city's fiscal crisis to help the city borrow money, believes it need go no higher.

The discussions on how to use the money are in the preliminary stages, but already the outlines of a dispute have emerged over who should determine how the money is spent.

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## New Andropov Proposal on Arms Will Be Studied, Reagan Promises

By Michael Geder

WASHINGTON — The United States will "study" new arms control proposals made by President Yuri V. Andropov of the Soviet Union and "will address them" at talks under way in Geneva on limiting medium-range missiles, President Ronald Reagan said in his weekly radio address.

Mr. Reagan's response Saturday to the Soviet proposals seemed slightly more positive than the first reaction Thursday by the State Department, which was that Mr. Andropov appeared to be offering "little new" while still insisting on "unacceptable conditions for any agreement."

Mr. Reagan also called attention to the NATO decision, announced Thursday, to withdraw unilaterally 1,400 U.S. atomic weapons during the next five or six years from a stockpile in Western Europe, unofficially estimated at 6,000 weapons.

The United States withdrew 1,000 nuclear weapons in 1980. The president indicated in his speech that he hoped the new withdrawal would be welcomed as good news by Europeans concerned over the deployment, scheduled to begin in December, of the first of 572 U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles on European soil.

It also was learned Saturday that

the administration probably would decide this week whether to lift some sanctions against Poland that were imposed after the 1981 martial law crackdown.

Sources said the administration was considering lifting restrictions on Polish fishing in U.S. waters and rescheduling part of the huge Polish debt to the West. A U.S. decision to lift some sanctions would be welcomed in Europe.

Commenting on Mr. Andropov's latest offer at the talks, which are meant to find a way to limit the U.S. deployment and about 600 Soviet missiles already deployed, Mr. Reagan said that "unfortunately" the proposal would continue a Soviet missile monopoly in Europe.

The president also criticized the Soviet leader for coupling his proposal "with an explicit threat to break off" the Geneva negotiations if the United States began its deployment as planned.

Nevertheless, senior officials briefing reporters on the Reagan speech said the administration was prepared to negotiate on the Soviet proposals, that it "has not rejected them out of hand and that it wants to stay at Geneva" and keep the arms talks going.

Asked what was responsible for the apparent shift in tone from the State Department reaction Thursday, an official said he thought the administration had not decided

how to respond to the Andropov proposal and therefore did not want to reject it out of hand.

The latest Andropov proposal would drop the number of Soviet triple-warhead SS-20 missiles allowed in Europe to 140, the lowest number yet proposed by the Russians, but it still would preclude deployment of any U.S. missiles in Europe to balance the Soviet force.

It would also freeze Soviet missile deployments in Asia at the current level of 108 and suggests some as yet undefined willingness to compromise on aircraft in Europe.

U.S. specialists say that the Soviet Union appears to be moving toward reductions in numbers of missiles and to recognize U.S. concerns about Soviet missiles in Asia as well as Europe.

Nevertheless, the two sides are far apart. The administration has said it wants to keep negotiating and would withdraw missiles that were installed if an agreement could be reached at any time.

On the withdrawal of older atomic weapons, Mr. Reagan said the idea was to keep in Europe only as many as were necessary to assure deterrence of a Soviet attack.

Administration officials said that the United States, after this withdrawal, would have fewer atomic weapons in Europe than at any time in 20 years.

## Pope Appeals For an End To Arms Race

Tells Bishops of Letters To Andropov, Reagan

By Kenneth A. Briggs

ROME — Pope John Paul II has announced to the Sixth World Synod of Bishops that he has personally appealed to President Ronald Reagan and Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, to press for an end to the arms race.

The pope, in a speech to a final session of the synod Saturday, said he had sent written appeals to the two leaders Thursday and vowed that the Roman Catholic Church would strive to reduce international conflicts.

John Paul said he had asked Mr. Reagan and Mr. Andropov "not to turn away from negotiation as the only way to compose differences and the conflicts of interest and to put an end to the arms race, which keeps the whole of contemporary humanity in apprehension."

He said the church "must commit itself to every means at its disposal to ward off the dangers that menace world security."

In the speech, which was read in Latin to the 212 bishops, the pope praised their work and endorsed the broad outlines of their conclusions on the theme of peace.

The synod examined the theme along two lines: concern for personal confession of sin and the areas in which the church should combat sin.

Alluding to those dual concerns, the pope said the key to their integration consisted in understanding the Gospel message as calling for both personal penance and a role for the church in reconciling injustices among the world's people.

The pope said the church "never ceases to announce the message of justice and peace in a manner proportionate to the needs of and the threat to the contemporary world."

The pope said that he and all bishops were united in this goal, adding that working for justice is "a part of evangelization."

During the four weeks of synod discussions, the pope attended most sessions, listening closely to scores of speeches by the bishops. Many bishops strongly urged the church to fight oppression and human rights violations.

The bishops approved a list of 63 propositions regarding repentance for the pope's consideration in drawing up a major document on the subject.

The bishops did not announce the exact content of the proposals but issued a general summary indicating their central points of concern.

In their summary, the bishops listed three categories of propositions: the first dealing with the church's overall mission of peace and reconciliation; the second referring to the factors in the modern world that have contributed to a sharp drop in the numbers of Catholics going to confession, and the third focusing on suggestions for remedying the situation.

Several bishops called for a more flexible use of the rite of general absolution. At present, whole groups can receive absolution only under extreme situations, such as troops about to enter combat, where individual confession is impossible.

Many bishops from developing countries, citing great shortages of priests and communal customs, have asked for more adaptable guidelines, but the summary makes no specific mention of suggestions along that line.

The synod usually meets every three years to offer its views to the pope on a theme selected by the pontiff. In closing the synod, the pope said it "renders an enormous service to the church."



Pope John Paul II addressing the World Synod of Bishops.

## CLA Director Makes Plea For Anti-Soviet Strategy

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON — William J. Casey, the director of central intelligence, said in a speech that the United States must counter the Soviet Union in the Third World with a strategy that emphasizes basic human rights and the virtues of democracy.

"It is past time for the American government — executive branch and Congress — to take the Soviet challenge in the Third World seriously and develop a broad, integrated strategy for countering it," Mr. Casey said Saturday.

Mr. Casey made his remarks at Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri, where 37 years ago Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Britain gave his famous speech about the "Iron Curtain" that the Russians were drawing down in Eastern Europe.

To deal with all the threats the Soviet Union poses, from nuclear missiles to "creeping imperialism," Mr. Casey declared, "We must maintain a strategic posture that convinces the Soviets that the risk of any attack on the United States or its allies far outweighs any possible benefits."

But more than that is necessary, he said.

The CIA director said that the United States needs "a realistic counterstrategy" in Central America and elsewhere in the Third World that would "represent a sensible American approach to the

Third World whether or not the U.S.S.R. is involved."

Essential ingredients of that strategy, Mr. Casey argued, are: • Greater attention to "our friends and neutrals" around the world before U.S. attention is commanded by coups, insurgencies or instability.

• Demands, "tacitly and privately" delivered, "that our friends observe certain standards of behavior with regard to basic human rights" and issues such as "land reform, corruption and the like."

• Readiness "to help our friends defend themselves," including counterintelligence training and changes in U.S. laws to permit quicker provision of arms for self-defense.

• Mobilization of "our greatest asset in the Third World, private business."

But the final weapon is one "we can deploy around the world," Mr. Casey said. "We must foster the infrastructure of democracy — the system of a free press, unions, political parties, universities — which allows a people to choose its own way."

Mr. Casey said Grenada "provides a vivid illustration of how the Soviets practice 'creeping imperialism' by proxy. Early reports indicate that, in addition to the Cubans on the island, Soviets, North Koreans, Libyans, East Germans and Bulgarians, mostly working out of the Soviet Embassy, were working together to establish a military base in the eastern Caribbean."

## Reagan's Visit to Seoul Raises Security Concern

By Sam Jameson

SEOUL — The attack Oct. 9 in Burma against President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea has raised suspicions that the same persons may have been responsible for a Sept. 22 bomb explosion at a U.S. cultural center in South Korea and has raised security concerns over President Ronald Reagan's visit Nov. 12 to 14.

According to a Western diplomat, the U.S. authorities are taking additional precautions in connection with the Reagan visit. South Korean officials said they also planned extra security measures.

"Some people may complain that we are doing too much," one of them said.

A traditional Korean welcoming parade is being planned, a Korean official said, and it is expected to attract more than a million people. He said it was unlikely, however, that the two presidents would be in an open car or would get out to shake hands in the crowd, as has been the case on past visits.

Lee Sang Ock, an assistant foreign minister, said the Seoul government was proceeding with plans to create "occasions on which Reagan will be seen by the Korean people and be able to see how much he is welcomed" despite a North Korean threat, made after the Rangoon incident, that if Mr. Reagan visited South Korea "he won't leave alive."

Mr. Lee said South Korea "can assure that Reagan will be safe."

A visit with the U.S. troops based here is expected to go ahead as scheduled and is not thought to involve security problems.

President Chun has blamed North Korea for the incident in Burma in which four cabinet ministers and 13 other South Koreans were killed minutes before Mr. Chun was to arrive at a ceremony. North Korea has denied responsibility.

Even before the Burmese incident, Koreans and Americans here said, circumstantial evidence indicated that the Taegu blast, which killed a 16-year-old Korean, was the work of North Korean agents.

No South Korean dissident group has claimed responsibility for the Taegu explosion, nor have critics of Mr. Chun attempted to use it for political purposes. Earlier, when South Korean dissidents attacked U.S. cultural centers in Kwangju and Pusan, critics of Mr. Chun announced that the attacks reflected resentment of U.S. support for Mr. Chun.

North Korea's immediate reporting of the Taegu incident also reinforced suspicions that North Korean agents were involved. Consequently, security officials here have increased their vigilance in anticipation of Mr. Reagan's visit.

South Koreans are worried that their success in diplomatic competition with the North for "legitimacy on the peninsula" may have driven the government of President Kim Il Sung to desperation, a South Korean official said.

This worry has resulted in government censorship of reports dealing with the Taegu incident. Publication of photographs of the damage, which U.S. officials estimate at \$25,000, has not been permitted.

## Trudeau Seeks to Soothe U.S.-Soviet Animosity

By Douglas Martin

OTTAWA — Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau has embarked on a mission to bridge what he perceives as the widening chasm between the United States and the Soviet Union on nuclear arms control.

"The relationship between the superpowers may have become too charged with animosity for East-West relations to be entrusted to them alone," he said in a speech Thursday night.

Mr. Trudeau's mission will involve a series of speeches and consultations with other Western leaders, beginning with a trip to France, West Germany and other European countries next month. The effort is intended to renew political exchanges between Washington and Moscow, which Mr. Trudeau feels has drastically subsided in recent years.

"We are, in short, politicizing our most important political relationship," he said.

Mr. Trudeau said he rejected the idea of a nuclear freeze, supported the buildup of conventional forces in Europe to make nuclear conflict less likely and hoped to encourage

talks between the superpowers. He said he had begun "a process of close discussion" with President Ronald Reagan.

The initiative is viewed as the capstone of Mr. Trudeau's 15 years as prime minister. Mr. Trudeau recently turned 64, and he has said he will resign as prime minister before the next election, probably next year. His Liberal Party trailed the opposition Progressive Conservative Party 55 percent to 27 percent in a Gallup Poll released Thursday.

Canadian sources readily admit that neither superpower may be pleased with his effort.

Mr. Trudeau conferred with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain on her recent visit to Canada. He will see her again at a meeting of Commonwealth governments next month in India, where he will push his peace effort in the conference's opening speech.

The peace mission could then lead to visits to Moscow and Washington, although government planners specifically reject the idea that Mr. Trudeau would try to put himself in the role of an intermediary.

Rather, he would try to build support among other countries, particularly other Western allies, for new proposals.

## U.S. Invasion Prompts U.K. Arms Debate

By Barnaby J. Feder

LONDON — The government, worried about the impact of the invasion of Grenada on public support for the coming deployment of U.S. cruise missiles here, has scheduled a special House of Commons debate on the issue for Monday.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her senior ministers apparently believed the debate would serve to drive home their argument that U.S. actions during the Grenadian affair have no bearing on the missile arrangement.

As an ally, the United States had been expected to consult more closely than it did on its decision to invade Grenada, but it was under no obligation to do so or to be guided by Britain's views, the government has said. By contrast, there is a specific agreement giving the prime minister veto power over the use of the missiles.

These arguments were laid out repeatedly last week by Mrs. Thatcher and the foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe. However, they have been lost in the furor surrounding revelations that the government was poorly informed.

The most serious lapse in communication occurred when the British were not told of President Reagan's preliminary decision on Oct. 23 to invade, leaving Sir Geoffrey in the embarrassing position of telling the House of Commons last Monday afternoon, a day before the invasion, that there was no reason to anticipate any such action.

Political opponents, some of whom do not want the cruise missiles under any conditions, are not satisfied with the veto power over their launching, and have demanded that the government block their deployment unless they are under the control of British forces.

They argue that the Grenadian action demonstrates that the United States is prone to react more aggressively than warranted.

Mr. Reagan's speech Thursday, which was televised live here, did nothing to change the battle lines.

## Dutch Protest U.S. Missiles

(Continued from Page 1)

spring to go ahead with deployment in 1984.

Earlier Saturday about 200,000 protesters marched in Denmark. The first shipment of cruise missiles is expected in Britain in November, perhaps as early as next week.

Later in November, West Germany is scheduled to receive the first parts of 108 U.S. Pershing-2 missiles.

More protests are anticipated, especially in West Germany, as the deployment begins. Recently hundreds of thousands of protesters turned out in West Germany, Britain, Stockholm, Brussels, Paris and Rome.

■ Fence Cut in Britain

About 1,000 women demonstrators cut down several hundred

yards of fence Saturday night at the U.S. Air Force base at Greenham Common, where cruise missiles are to arrive next week. The Associated Press reported from London.

Thames Valley police said they arrested about 100 women for causing criminal damage.

■ Blockade in West Germany

Demonstrators staging a sit-down blockade Saturday of U.S. military base at Waldbreda planned to widen their protest action to include the nearby U.S. barracks at Neckarsulm, Reuters reported from Heilbronn, West Germany.

About 500 demonstrators began a planned four-day action at the three entrances to Waldbreda, which they say will be equipped with Pershing-2 missiles.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Latin Culture

During recent years, presidential and private commissions headed by such distinguished Americans as Sol M. Linowitz, William D. Rogers and James A. Perkins have stressed the importance of greater U.S. attention to the sadly neglected field of cultural relations between the United States and Latin America. At no time, however, has there been any meaningful response to these and other pleas for more attention.

The U.S. Information Agency has continued to view its mission almost entirely as that of promoting the U.S. image abroad. Its interest in bringing about purely "cultural" or "educational" exchanges has remained at a bare minimum.

In recent years the National Endowment for the Arts has expressed some concern, but its international section has never really gotten off the ground.

Attention in the private sector is in equally short supply. The Center for Inter-American Relations, which has traditionally offered programs in the literature, art, music and theater of Latin America for U.S. citizens and has relied primarily on corporate support, has had to struggle hard for sheer survival. So has a new private organization, Arts International, whose purpose is to stimulate exchanges in visual and performing arts.

The problem relates to the long-standing U.S. preoccupation with economic and security issues at the expense of other values. In the case of Latin America, feelings of moral superiority, condescension and pa-

ternalism have supplied additional cause for inattention.

The irony is not just that our haughty ignorance has often helped to lead us into bad policies toward the region. It is also that, while the bureaucracies continue to stone-wall inter-American cultural relations, citizens have begun to respond. Latin writers have become cult figures on many U.S. campuses despite lingering myopia in many U.S. literature departments. The complex beat of Brazilian popular music now pulses all over the New York nightclub scene.

With the growth of the Hispanic population in the United States, Latin American poets, playwrights and filmmakers are finding new audiences. Even the visual arts of Latin America, which have long suffered from deep-rooted biases in museums and art history departments, are becoming better known.

A minimal reaction from Washington, not even the price of a single F-14, would be sufficient, if properly allocated, to give a mighty boost to the few small and lonely organizations trying to respond to the need.

ROGER D. STONE  
New York

The writer is a former president of the Center for Inter-American Relations in New York.

Tanaka Trial

Regarding "Suspense Increasing in Japan as Judgment Day Approaches for Tanaka" (IHT, Oct. 11) by William Chapman:

Mr. Chapman, referring to important testimony in the Tanaka trial given by Miesko Enomoto, says that "Mrs. Enomoto subsequently

left her husband, became an instant celebrity, launched an acting career and posed nude for Penthouse magazine."

In what way does this information relate to the story? What did Mr. Chapman hope to achieve by including such information? Is this objective journalism?

ALAN HIRVELA  
Hong Kong

On Patriotism

Regarding "American Topics" (IHT, Oct. 10):

Edwin Fuenler of the Heritage Foundation is quoted as follows: "Our job is to run the flag all the way up the flagpole and hope people salute." This statement reflects the popular notion that patriotism must be equated with conservative values. I challenge that idea: It is pernicious at best, and highly offensive to those who love their country and do not happen to support conservative politics.

The Random House Dictionary defines a patriot as "a person who loves, supports and defends his country and its interests." Such favorite conservative programs as armed intervention in the affairs of other countries, military build-up, and the wanton "development" of wilderness areas, to name a few, do not contribute even slightly to the interest and well-being of the United States — to the contrary.

U.S. interests would be better served by supporting the ideals of the American Revolution, by encouraging national self-determination in such countries as Nicaragua and South Africa; channeling U.S. financial resources into areas that would directly benefit the nation's

people, such as educational programs; and encouraging the research into and development of renewable, nonpolluting forms of energy. A country is truly strong whose people are educated, healthy and optimistic. A weak country must rely on a false sense of security such as that provided by bigger bombs and more weapons.

Those who work for disarmament have at least as much love for their country as those who favor the arms race.

BARRY PRITZKER  
Saint-Germain-en-Laye, France.

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people, such as educational programs; and encouraging the research into and development of renewable, nonpolluting forms of energy. A country is truly strong whose people are educated, healthy and optimistic. A weak country must rely on a false sense of security such as that provided by bigger bombs and more weapons.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## America as Goliath

If there is an argument at all for the way the United States invaded Grenada, President Reagan has been clumsy in making it. The rescue of medical students was, almost by his own admission, only a pretext. Their evacuation, if necessary, could have been accomplished by lesser means. The legal justifications were a sham. Such breaches of treaties and sovereignty can only be rationalized by the aggressions of others.

Four days after the landings, Mr. Reagan finally pointed to a valid question, conceding his underlying concern: What were all those Cubans doing in Grenada? But whether or not the president is vindicated in his suspicions about a Cuban threat, he has surely failed to reckon fully with the cost of his response.

If Cubans, on behalf of the Soviet Union, were subverting Grenada's government and establishing a base "to export terror and undermine democracy" in Latin America, their expulsion is surely a proper U.S. objective.

What is the evidence? The presence of a force of Cuban work-soldiers larger than Washington anticipated, better trained and hoarding more weapons than anyone knew. Though Mr. Reagan complained in March about the arrival of the Cubans in building, he either had inadequate intelligence about them before the invasion or is being served an inflated picture of their operation now.

Mainly the president was predisposed to attack, to seize a moment of turmoil on the island to rid himself of the Grenada headache. If his worst suspicions are confirmed, he will have demoralized the Russians and Cubans another Caribbean airfield, an auxiliary station for small-arms transfers and a modest source of new recruits for international mischief.

Set this uncertain gain against the price.

It, too, cannot yet be fully reckoned, but it will be far more costly than the loss of a dozen soldiers. Simply put, the cost is loss of the moral high ground: a reverberating demonstration to the world that the United States has no more respect for laws and borders, for the codes of civilization, than the Soviet Union.

To liberate Grenada from some local henchmen, and perhaps from Cubans, America has defined its duty and security in ways that make it look like a paranoid bully. To much of the world, the invasion appears no different than the Soviet suppression of Poland or the occupation of Afghanistan. Even friends in the hemisphere and in Europe are tempted to think of the superpowers as equally selfish, possessed by geopolitical games. Privately, they may even raise a cheer for the Davids who dare to stand up to either Goliath.

Many Americans, to be sure, feel better about their country this weekend than last. The carnage among the marines in Lebanon struck them as one more sign of impotence, exposing a chronic failure of will to stand up to terrorists. Now, in tiny Grenada, Americans have shown that they can play hardball, too, that they can be just as tough at defending their turf as the Communies. Watch out, Nicaragua. Beware, Syria. Keep out, Russia.

It is a seductive but immature reaction. When all is done, pacifying Grenada will prove only the obvious about American power. The enduring test for Americans is not whether we have the will to use that power but the skill to avoid having to. A president who felt he had no other choice last Monday night should not be celebrating a victory. He should be repairing the prior political failures and forestalling the bitter harvest to come.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## A Scalpel, Not a Club

From the start, what has troubled even many of President Reagan's supporters—and here we are not talking of those who have simply wanted him to be tough—was a fear that he would approach the world boldly but crudely and would not bring adequate finesse to his purpose of restoring American power. One part of this anxiety has centered on Mr. Reagan's use of words, another on his use of weapons. The question has always been not just whether he was right in his judgment or that action but whether he might sweep on from a limited pronouncement or deed into something larger and more dangerous.

His speech Thursday night showed some of the familiar tendency to make statements with a potential for justifying outsized reactions. In both Lebanon and Grenada, the president said, Moscow had "assisted and encouraged the violence." Most will agree that events in once-peaceful Grenada would not have come to the point of a bloody coup without a Soviet role, although as usual the direct Soviet role is small. But it is all too possible to imagine extravaganzas of home-grown terror in Lebanon. The chronic Reagan inclination to blur the distinction between local causes and Soviet manipulation stirs unease.

At the moment, and things may change, the news from Grenada may be running the president's way. Some part of the testimony of the students supports his alarm about their potential danger. The fears of Grenada's family of democracies are tending to be confirmed by the combat posture of the Cuban construction force and by the stores of arms found ashore. If Mr. Reagan cannot prove his claim that Grenada was "a Soviet-Cuban colony being readied as a major military bastion to export terror and undermine democracy," then neither can he skeptically wholly ignore it.

It is powerfully disturbing, however, to find the administration reaching for findings that

came to light after the intervention to justify the decision to go in. Why are we there? How long are we meant to stay? What exactly is our mission in apparently feeding we are entitled and obliged to root every fugitive Cuban out of the hills? Admiral Wesley L. McDonald, who is in charge of the invasion, even said he would not rule out establishing a military base.

Is this policy? In Lebanon, something else is true. To the bombings, the president has reacted by raising and blurring the American stakes. He could have bluntly centered on and defined the U.S. interest in helping the Lebanese rebuild Lebanon. Instead, he allowed himself to be drawn into setting open-ended goals of establishing credibility in a broad anti-Soviet context.

His immediate policy, moreover, seems confused. Against whom is "justice" for the bombings to be dealt? What purpose is served by allowing anger at Syria to get in the way of the eventually unavoidable requirement to work with Damascus as the force that counts on the Arab ground? Leaving aside the matter of Israel's contribution to the American distress in Beirut, what good can come of the president's hopes in Lebanon by insisting that he is really there for the interests of Israel?

Few who saw the American commander in chief on television Thursday could have failed to be moved by his tribute to the nation's dead. But such feelings are no substitute for sound policy. The president has the chance at least to break even in Grenada if he gets out quickly and goes on to convey that he understands the limitations as well as the uses of military power in a hemispheric setting. In Lebanon he is working in a context of terrible complexity where his primary instrument must be a diplomatic scalpel, not a club of vengeance or a blunderbuss campaign against a diffuse "communist" foe.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### What Mr. Bishop Sought

Just four months ago, the prime minister of Grenada, Maurice Bishop, sat in my office discussing his hope for better relations with the United States. On that visit he was accompanied by his foreign minister and his minister of education. Today, they are all dead—murdered. It is a bitter and tragic irony that their deaths and the "chaos" that ensued should have occasioned the use of U.S. forces in Grenada. Mr. Bishop on that visit to Washington was seeking, almost desperately it seemed, some sort of political accommodation with the United States. And, as he told me with obvious regret, most senior administration officials had refused to meet with him, although he finally saw William Clark, then national security adviser, and Kenneth Dem, deputy secretary of state. The results of both meetings

Bishop and his government at arm's length because of their Marxist ideology are before us now and remind us that it is often better "to bear those ills we have than to fly to others that we know not of."

—Senator Charles McC. Mathias Jr., writing in *The Washington Post*.

### What Course in Lebanon?

If the president does not change course he risks a Vietnam-style commitment. Instead of using the marines to help carry out his Middle Eastern policy, he may begin to shape his Middle Eastern policy around the marines. The president can avoid that tragic state by extricating the marines from Lebanese soil as quickly as it can honorably be done.

—The Greensboro (N.C.) Daily News.

## FROM OUR OCT. 31 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1908: Uproar Over Kaiser's Views

BERLIN—The political storm raging around the Kaiser's head was never equalled since he came to the throne. The attacks are not confined to the Kaiser, but violent assaults are made on Prince Bulow, popularly held responsible for this breach of political etiquette, as the Kaiser's indiscretion in publishing his opinion is described by politicians. When the Reichstag meets next Wednesday, the Imperial Chancellor will be subjected to a series of interpellations in regard to the Imperial utterances. Testimony as to the Kaiser's anti-English feelings at the time of the Boer War add greatly to the awkwardness of the statement that the Kaiser prevented a Franco-Russian movement against England.

### 1933: Fascists Stage a Mass Wedding

ROME—Grouped wedding celebrations for 2,620 couples, promoted by the Fascist Party as part of a campaign to increase the birthrate, were held in Rome and throughout the surrounding province. In the city, 820 couples celebrated the wedding Mass and received eucharistic benedictions in the Church of Santa Maria of the Angels, preceding an enormous reception for brides and bridegrooms. A crowd gathered to watch the novel ceremony. At the reception, envelopes containing 1,000 lire each and a portrait of Mussolini were given to each couple. This afternoon, all were received by the Pope. Membership in the Fascist Party was a prerequisite for the ceremonies.

## Creating A Climate Of Accord

By Christoph Bertram

HAMBURG—As almost two million European citizens have taken to the streets to protest the imminent deployment of American medium-range missiles, the Soviet Union has made it amply clear that it wants to maintain its monopoly on such weapons. Agreement in the Geneva arms control negotiations is now virtually excluded. The deadlock seems complete. The only way to overcome it and to regain public support for nuclear deterrence will be to provide a political—distinct from military—incentive to reach an agreement. Western leaders seem to have forgotten a fundamental precept of arms control—that a compromise agreement makes sense only as part of a comprehensive relationship between the superpowers.

Western governments on both sides of the Atlantic have a recipe for escaping from the impasse—to go ahead willy-nilly with deployment. They believe that public opinion will soon resign itself to the fait accompli and that Moscow will then be more ready to compromise. Neither of these predictions is very convincing. True, the European peace movement has been incapable of stopping the deployment in North Atlantic Treaty Organization member states. But it has nevertheless had an impact on Western public opinion by sowing profound doubts about the wisdom of nuclear deterrence. Western governments will now have to reckon with this skepticism when they seek support for new nuclear weapons or even conventional military programs.

The NATO governments' other hope is equally unlikely. If the Kremlin refused to compromise before any Western missiles were deployed, why should it accept such a compromise after deployment has started? This would make sense only if Moscow had once believed that the peace movement might in



fact be able to block deployment—and that seems highly unlikely.

After all, the Russians have been strikingly unwilling to provide the disadvantages the Russians will suffer if they do not accommodate the perpetuation of the arms race? Similarly, Washington has offered the Russians a host of technical arms control proposals that might have led toward compromise. But the Reagan administration has failed to offer any political incentives to reach agreement in Geneva. And to Moscow, an arms control compromise only makes sense if it provides a building block for a broader relationship.

The NATO leadership cannot hope to reassure the peace marchers or motivate the Russians to reach an agreement unless it can put negotiations in such a political perspective. Nuclear weapons are simply unacceptable—and not only to peace marchers but to the clear purpose of providing the basis for a sounder, more stable military and political relationship.

The historical failure of the Reagan administration has been its inability—and probably its unwilling-

ness—to provide such a perspective. It is urgent to reverse this disturbing trend by spelling out not only the disadvantages the Russians will suffer if they do not accommodate Western security concerns, but also some of the advantages that they will enjoy if they do. All the major arms control agreements that the superpowers have concluded in the last 20 years have provided such incentives.

The West must create a political climate in which deterrence again makes sense for Western citizens and arms control again makes sense for Soviet leaders. The millions of Europeans who came out to protest in the last two weeks brought this home. If the West wants to convince the Russians that it is determined to counter their military aspirations, it will first have to convince its own public that this effort is worth it.

The writer, who is political editor of the weekly *Die Zeit*, contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

## The Origins of Reagan's Foreign Policy Failures

By William Pfaff

PARIS—The failure of the Reagan administration—and in its foreign policy, the time has come to speak of failure—is intellectual in origin. The president and his associates came to power with attitudes toward the Soviet Union, and toward the world generally, in place of ideas, without serious understanding of what those attitudes implied, nor any serious general conception of international relations.

Mr. Reagan and his people are not, in this respect, unlike a great many other Americans; but they are in charge. They have now brought the country to a point where its allies are scared and alienated by the recklessness of American actions and the naivete of American explanations, and where the relationship with the Soviet Union has reached its lowest and most dangerous point since the Cuban missile crisis in 1962.

The convictions of the people who dominated the Reagan administration when it took office in 1980 were simple. They believed that the United States had been weakened by arms control agreements, had been disarming unilaterally, and that a "window of vulnerability" had opened in the strategic missile relationship with the Soviet Union. They had the idea that the Western alliance had been undermined by the allies' supposed perception of American weakness, and that the allies were the victims of a successful Soviet campaign of intimidation, of Finlandization. They and their supporters still believe this.

The Reagan people had a view of the Soviet Union made up of two seemingly contradictory opinions. On the one hand, they argued that the U.S.S.R. was an inefficient and overstressed society and economy, so that increased international tension, economic boycott, and an accelerated arms race might make it snap because of its internal weaknesses. On the other hand, the administration held that the Soviet Union had outstripped the United States in military power and was active and successful worldwide in subverting the West, making endless trouble, its hand in every crisis. As Mr. Reagan put it in a campaign interview: Let us not delude ourselves. The Soviet Union underlies all the unrest that is going on. If they weren't engaged in this game of dominoes, there wouldn't be any hot spots in the world.

This conception of the world implied confrontation with the Soviet Union—by boycott, arms race, challenge—and that is the way the administration started out in 1982. But it proved not to be the direction in which the American people, or the allies, wanted to go. Hence, there were big controversies over sending grain to the Russians, providing equipment for the Siberian natural-gas pipeline, credits, high technology exports, and over new nuclear missiles. The administration ended by not only signing new contracts to supply grain to the Soviet Union, but formally promising never again to interrupt the supply for political motives. An administration which had begun its term seeming to scorn the idea of arms control as other than a ratification of American military superiority, found this an unsustainable position and began, very late, to look for compromises, even though its very ambitious arms programs went on. Mr. Reagan was left with a rhetorical stance of great belligerence and confrontation, but

from which much of the content had been drained.

He had stumbled against U.S. public opinion, but also against the stony reality of the Soviet Union itself. Before it had been to him an abstraction, not even a very well-defined one. But in the event it proved hard, intelligent, unyielding, and cruelly willing to use its power to embarrass the United States and inflict revenge for things done against it. Mr. Reagan also discovered that the European allies' view of their own security and of the Soviet threat was much calmer than Washington's, and that they found in Washington's new militance more cause for alarm than for reassurance. The alliance relationship became even worse under the Reagan administration than it had been under the equally naive Jimmy Carter. The United States had become—in the words of the late Raymond Aron, the distinguished (and conservative) French political commentator

—no longer comprehensible to either its enemies or its friends.

But the most fateful element in Mr. Reagan's approach was the conviction that Soviet action underlies all the unrest that is going on, acting, as he said Thursday, through a worldwide network of surrogates and terrorists. Every dispute or disorder was interpreted in terms of Soviet manipulation. Central America was not allowed the dignity of its own revolution. In Reagan administration eyes, the Sandinistas in Nicaragua, the guerrillas in El Salvador and those operating in Guatemala, the luckless Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and General Hudson Austin in Grenada, the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Shiite illuminati of Beirut, the Syrians, all merely were figures at the end of strings leading to Moscow. This vulgar and unsustainable reductionism is the reason the United States now is in Grenada, Lebanon and El Salvador. These are accessible

to American power. The Soviet Union is not.

The invasion of Grenada, the war against Central American radicalism and Marxism, a defiant stand in Lebanon—these are what the Reagan administration has done to substitute for what it would like, if it dared, to do to the Soviet Union. But the result, of course, is confusion. The force illegally used against Grenada is grotesquely disproportionate to the provocation. The losses suffered by the Marines in Lebanon make no sense in terms of what they are accomplishing there. The administration's conviction that it all hangs together cannot be proven, and the result is disingenuous statements and official propaganda that alienates the international public. Mr. Reagan is in the most serious crisis of his tenure. What can he do now? He has acted as he believed right. He and his associates simply are out of their depth. As a result, the nation is too.

*International Herald Tribune.*  
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## ... And 3 Dangerous Traps He Faces

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK—In the most agonizing few days of Ronald Reagan's presidency, he is setting for himself three dangerous but still avoidable traps:

His statements have not left the nation a plausible line of retreat from Lebanon. Instead, he declared that keeping the Marines there "is central to our credibility on a global scale." This reflects the fear of most presidents that if they withdraw even from untenable and unwise positions, the United States will appear to be—in Richard Nixon's phrase—"a pitiful, helpless giant." That attitude needlessly prolonged the Vietnam War.

Yet Mr. Reagan is unconvincing and inconsistent in explaining why the Marines are in Lebanon. They are variously described as a peacekeeping force, when there is no Lebanese peace to keep, as providing support for the Government, when the Government is nothing, and as protecting Israel's northern border, which Israel protects for itself.

There may be some justification for the risks and casualties of a small U.S. presence in Lebanon, but this does not require the nation to pledge its "credibility on a global scale." So the president has gone further, suggesting that the Marines are carrying out an American "duty... to stop the cancerous spread of Soviet influence." If so, then Mr. Reagan and the nation have been drawn like pitiful, helpless giants from the small beginnings of a peacekeeping force into perhaps the ultimate superpower confrontation. More likely, such talk is intended to justify the Marine presence to the American public—an effort that will make it harder for Mr. Reagan to withdraw from Lebanon if the time comes.

And it may. To keep American forces there could require that they move actively into a civil war that could spread uncontrollably into international conflict; or it might demand commitment of larger forces, bringing higher risks; or it could bring an unacceptable toll of American casualties. Any of the above would lead to congressional efforts to force a withdrawal, that, too, would damage U.S. "credibility."

It is neither folly nor cowardice to cut losses before they become intolerable. The clear lesson of history, graphically taught in Vietnam, is that the president—in his own mind and on the public record—should leave open the possibility of prudent, even strategic withdrawal from Lebanon.

By proclaiming that the United States intends to "help in the restoration of democratic institutions in Grenada," Mr. Reagan heightened suspicions about his motives.

Secretary of State George Shultz, more responsibly, said the objective—other than aiding Caribbean allies and protecting Americans—was to "establish a new government... institutions responsive to the will" of the island's people.

Mr. Shultz thus cast the invasion in its best light, as a regional security action to promote Grenadian self-determination—a formulation that will not silence criticism but that if followed, and if buttressed by quick American military withdrawal, is defensible. But by promising democracy "at the point of a bayonet," as Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan put it, Mr. Reagan lent credence to charges of American imperialism and to fears that he may have the same

medicine in mind for Nicaragua.

To the extent, moreover, that his objective is "democratic institutions" rather than self-determination, he may also have committed the United States to a long, difficult trial. Grenadians might, after all, choose some form of Marxism or Socialism, as do many other poor countries.

Mr. Reagan's activist, confrontational foreign policy—engaging forces in the Caribbean while Central America is in turmoil and before the body count is complete in Beirut—may risk more than it can gain.

"We cannot pick and choose where we will support freedom," he said after the Beirut bombing. "We can only determine how." The nation should have learned better than that in the bitter years since it welcomed John F. Kennedy's pledge to "pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty."

Mr. Kennedy came to know that U.S. power, like Soviet power, is limited; and the hard lesson of his time, as of Ronald Reagan's, is that Americans do have to "pick and choose" where they can most effectively "support freedom." Neither arms nor words can make it otherwise.

*The New York Times.*

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

### Defending the Marines

Regarding "Weinberger Says Suicide Assaults Are Impossible to Defend Against" (IH7, Oct. 25):

The commanding officers of the American and French forces in Beirut should be replaced for not having taken adequate measures of protection against a kamikaze-type attack. No one can maintain seriously that such penetrations could not have been expected, or that they are impossible to prevent. Nothing is simpler: A few trucks, armored cars or tanks positioned across the access roads to what any intruding vehicle must slow down to slalom around

them—with stops and back-ups—could have done the job, and could have saved more than 200 lives, and U.S. and French prestige.

BEREND WOLF,  
Paris.

More letters, Page 5.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

## Gemayel On the Marines

By Amin Gemayel

The writer is president of Lebanon.

BEIRUT—Slightly over a year ago, in the aftermath of the 1982 war, France, Italy and the United States agreed to Lebanon's request that they assist us by providing a multinational force. Britain later joined the force. Why did we request this assistance? What are the objectives of the multinational force? What is it doing?

These questions are legitimate concerns that have been raised with particular poignancy following the barbaric attacks on the U.S. Marine compound and French troops.

One important mission of the multinational force was to help create conditions in which security could be restored to all sectors of the population, in order to re-establish stability in the country and renew Lebanese democracy. The multinational force quickly brought security to many parts of the Greater Beirut area, allowing the Lebanese Army to restore stability in other areas. The government could not have functioned without this aid, and the army has benefited immensely from the support and assistance it has received.

The U.S. Marine contingent was assigned one of the most important facilities in Lebanon, our international airport south of Beirut. The marines have ably protected this sensitive and critical installation.

The multinational force was also sent to Lebanon to help the government extend its authority to areas evacuated by foreign forces. When the American and European soldiers arrived, the Lebanese Army was very small and had little equipment.

Moreover, the security situation was chaotic, the country was emerging from the trauma of not only the war and the tripartite occupation, but also the horrible assassination of its president-elect, my brother Bashir. I had just assumed office, and I did not find a single Lebanese, including those who have since complained about the multinational force, who was not glad and thankful at the arrival of the Marines. Since then, the force has played a crucial and successful role in facilitating the extension of government authority.

Our government's base has been destroyed by nearly a decade of violence. We are eager to rebuild this base to ensure that all elements of the population are equitably represented. Consequently, for more than six months we have been seeking to pursue a reconciliation process among all major elements of the populace. We believed that the Lebanese-Israeli accord would be the first step toward the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon and, thus, toward ensuring a free climate for national dialogue. Ideally, reconciliation should have followed the liberation of our land and people.

Later, events proved that the external forces had other plans for our country. As we continued to press for national elections, a major military offensive directed by external forces was launched against Lebanese institutions to prevent the realization of our national objectives. The presence of the multinational force, and particularly of the U.S. forces, provided the necessary deterrent to arrest this attack, and achieve a cease-fire leading to national dialogue. It is certain that the Conference on National Reconciliation, due to begin Monday, and other informal discussions in this direction, can only be pursued in this environment of stability created by this deterrent.

Lebanon has been used as a battlefield and chessboard by the parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict. Until Israeli, Syrian and PLO forces withdraw from all our territory, they will continue to use Lebanon to sabotage progress toward a regional settlement. Such a settlement is critical not only to the Middle East, but also to the West, whose oil supply has twice been interrupted as a result of Arab-Israeli wars. Resolution of the problem in Lebanon is a prerequisite for a regional peace settlement.

Lebanon has been the victim of extremists—radicals, revolutionaries and terrorists—because it was an easy target. By no means are we alone, however. The moderate Arab countries, traditional friends of the United States, are all threatened. These moderates, including those on whose oil the West and Japan depend, are watching to see whether the West in general and the United States in particular will remain firm.

There is no doubt what will happen should Lebanon fall to the extremists: It will again become a center of international terrorism, but on a much greater scale.

For many years the Lebanese believed that if we threatened no one, no one would threaten us. "Weakness is our strength," we thought. But we were wrong. We have learned—but at what a price—that strength is necessary to defend freedom.

Sadly, tragically, Lebanon are not the only ones who have paid dearly in the effort to restore democracy to Lebanon. You can hear no idea how shocked and horrified the Lebanese were at the inhuman attack on the Marines and French troops. We who have lost so many thousands of our loved ones to terrorism over these past years—and I have lost several members of my family—know that our sorrow is little consolation. The monumental tragedy shows us all the qualities of those who oppose liberty here and elsewhere. To make a political point, they do not consider the cost in men's lives, nor the awesome effect on the thousands to whom these lives were so precious. To hold freedom in contempt is to hold man in contempt. This is the barbarism we face together.

*The Washington Post.*

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وكان من التمثيل



## EUROBONDS

By CARL GEWIRTZ

### Sweden Leads in the Floaters Market With an Issue Totalling \$500 Million

PARIS — Floating rate notes were the major attraction of the Eurobond market last week, with Sweden, Belgium and Ford Credit of Canada issuing \$600 million of paper.

Sweden was both the largest issuer — \$500 million — and the most daring with a final maturity of 20 years.

Investment bankers have been insisting for some months that FRNs have been transformed from a capital market instrument to a money-market instrument and Sweden's offering is seen as yet one more confirmation of this metamorphosis.

Floaters, because the coupons are regularly reset to conform with prevailing market conditions, have always been considered money-market-type instruments: apart from questions about the underlying risk of the issuer, investors could, at least in theory, be sure of being able to sell their holdings without any loss of capital.

The only element keeping floaters from being regarded as a fully-fledged money-market instrument was the question of liquidity. Could holders always be certain of finding buyers, or would they have to knock down the price to be able to unload their paper?

Today, that is a diminishing worry. The great flux of cash that has always characterized the Eurobond market appears to be drawn to floaters and, as the market gets bigger and more liquid, ever more cash is attracted.

Traditionally, surplus cash was put out to earn interest in the interbank market. But depositors only get the lower bid rate banks quote rather than the offered rate used as the basis for floating rate notes. In addition, deposits have to be large — at least \$100,000 — and are for fixed periods of time which can be changed only for a penalty charge.

Bank certificates of deposit were also traditionally attractive, both for the higher remuneration to investors and the marketability of such paper in an active secondary market.

But floaters offer the most appeal in terms of return, provided of course that liquidity is no worry. For example, on Friday, the six-month interbank bid rate for deposits was 9 11/16 percent (on an annual basis). Six-month CDs of top-rated banks paid 9 percent. But floaters, typically paying a quarter-point over the six-month offered rate, would fetch 10 percent.

#### Private Placings Sold in U.S.

Booied by studies, such as those of Salomon Brothers, showing that floaters consistently provide the highest yield compared with other cash management instruments, corporate treasurers, central banks and commercial banks have increasingly turned to the FRN market as an outlet for their temporary liquidity.

Further evidence of this last week was Chase Manhattan's issue of \$200 million of 12-year FRNs designed for sale within the United States. There have been a handful of private placements using Libor pricing sold in the United States, but this is the first publicly registered issue. Interest will be set at three-month Libor plus 1/8 percent. No margin over Libor is deemed necessary to sell the notes because Libor is sufficiently higher than Treasury bill rates and domestic CD rates to appeal to U.S. institutions.

In fact, many analysts believe that the standard quarter-point margin over Libor carried by most floaters is on its way out and that paper can be

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

## Texas Banks Fall on Troubled Times

### Texas Banking Companies: How the Leaders Compare

Banking Company	Headquarters	Total Assets Sept. '83 (\$ billions)	Percent of Loans To Energy Sector	9 mos. '83 Net Income (\$ millions)	9 mos. '82 Net Income (\$ millions)	No. of Banks
Interfirst Corporation	Dallas	\$22.3	30%	\$125.0	\$155.1	66
Republic Bank Corporation	Dallas	17.7	14%	114.9	112.0	37
Texas Commerce Bancshares	Houston	17.5	28%	133.6	127.5	63
First City Bancorporation	Dallas	18.6	25%	63.7	95.5	64
Mercantile Texas Corporation	Dallas	10.8	13%	78.7	75.4	30
Southwest Bancshares	Houston	7.4	18%	29.9	51.8	39
Allied Bancshares (LOSS)	Houston	7.1	18%	74.3	62.5	48

### Profits, Growth Are Under Strain

By Thomas J. Lueck

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After years of expansion, Texas's major banks are reeling from the first serious strains on their growth and profitability in more than a decade.

Since the early 1970s, Texas bankers had been blessed by an unusually robust economy. The surge in oil and gas drilling, followed by a boom in real estate development, produced steadily higher profits for banks. Especially in the state's two major centers, Houston and Dallas, banks were benefiting from their high-yielding energy loans. And in an unprecedented wave of acquisitions, several of the state's bank holding companies grew geometrically by buying out smaller rivals.

But since mid-1982, after the oil boom went bust and Dallas and Houston became overbuilt with ultra-modern, mirrored glass office buildings, Texas banks have fallen out of favor on Wall Street. Especially in the wake of the collapse of the Penn Square bank in neighboring Oklahoma, which had a huge portfolio of irrevocable energy loans, banking industry analysts have expressed growing fears that some Texas banks might have similar problems.

And earlier this month, bank news that had seemed merely depressing abruptly turned grim.

On Oct. 7, Interfirst Corp. of Dallas, the state's No. 1 bank holding company, reported the largest quarterly loss in the history of American banking, \$194 million. Only a week later, another large energy lender, First National Bank of Midland, was closed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. and finally sold to Republic Bank of Dallas in the second-largest bank failure in U.S. history.



The lobby of Interfirst Bank in Dallas.

The coalescence of two events so devastating raised an inevitable question: Are events at Interfirst and Midland merely symptoms of broader problems to come for Texas banking?

"Reports of the death of the Texas economy have been greatly exaggerated," replies Ben F. Love, chairman of Texas Commerce Bancshares Inc. of Houston, the state's third-largest holding company. "This is still a tremendous place to be in banking."

Interfirst, which owns 66 banks in Texas, maintains that it will be profitable in the fourth quarter. Robert H. Stewart, chairman of Interfirst's flagship bank in Dallas, characterized the bank's third-quarter loss, as "a bump in the road."

At the same time, Interfirst, which has been one of the nation's fastest-growing bank holding companies, is seriously reevaluating its management.

For most of the year, Interfirst had brided at any suggestion that its loan portfolio might be flawed. But when it disclosed its third-quarter loss, it also announced that William Breedlove, who had been chairman of the holding company's Dallas bank, had been forced out and replaced by Mr. Stewart.

"We have been unsatisfied with some of the management judgments," said Elvis Mason, Interfirst's chairman. In addition, Mr. Stewart said, Interfirst now has essentially completed its flurry of acquisitions which

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

## U.S. Continues To Push Japan On Phone Gear

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Hisashi Shinto, the 73-year-old president of Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Public Corp., would just as soon forget his last meeting here with U.S. Trade Representative William E. Brock in February.

In that private session, Mr. Brock, according to U.S. officials, told Mr. Shinto in no uncertain terms that the three-year agreement to open procurement by Japan's telephone monopoly to foreign bidders had been of "little value" since it took effect in 1981.

Unless NTT bought more U.S. equipment soon, Mr. Brock warned, he would not recommend to President Ronald Reagan that the pact be renewed at the end of this year — a move that would almost certainly lead to a closing of the lucrative U.S. telecommunications market to Japanese companies.

On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Brock is scheduled to drop by NTT's headquarters again, "I certainly hope my discussion with Mr. Brock will be more enjoyable than the one we had in February," Mr. Shinto said.

It should be. Earlier this month, NTT announced plans to buy several U.S. products, including a large system for handling communications traffic from American Telephone & Telegraph International and a supercomputer from Cray Research Inc. The purchases will lift NTT's procurement of U.S. goods to \$140 million in the 1983 fiscal year, ending next March.

By contrast, Japanese companies sold products valued at from \$600 million to \$900 million in the United States last year, depending on what items are classified as telecommunications equipment.

The \$140-million level is minuscule compared to NTT's yearly procurement budget of about \$3 billion but it is more than three times the value of U.S. equipment bought in 1982 and nearly 10 times the 1981 figure.

Even Reagan administration officials concede that, as one put it, "After two years of bureaucratic

inertia that held up implementation of the agreement, we are finally seeing some progress." U.S. threats to cancel the agreement have recently died away. Officials on both sides said the agreement will be renewed.

Nonetheless, several problems remain that U.S. trade negotiators and industry executives said restrict access to Japan's telecommunications market, and NTT is the gatekeeper to that market.

More importantly, the Japanese telecommunications industry has traditionally possessed many of the characteristics that Japan's critics have branded unfair trade practices as government-backed joint-research projects and government-endorsed purchasing arrangements favoring a small group of Japanese companies.

It is one thing, critics point out, for Mr. Shinto, a former shipbuilding executive who took over the public corporation in 1981, to call for opening up the procurement

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 6)

### Nakasone to Try To Ease Disputes

United Press International

TOKYO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has indicated that it would be impossible to resolve all trade issues clouding U.S.-Japanese ties before President Ronald Reagan's trip to Japan, officials said.

Mr. Nakasone, however, agreed Saturday to step up efforts to bring the trade disputes under control in the next few months, apparently in a bid to keep them from becoming a campaign issue during the U.S. presidential election next year, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Mr. Nakasone gave his government's position in an hour-long meeting with U.S. Trade Representative William E. Brock, currently in Tokyo to pave the way for Mr. Reagan's Nov. 9-12 visit to Japan.

## Chase Manhattan Denies Conflict of Interest Exists in Dual Venezuelan Role

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Chase Manhattan Bank, acknowledging complaints of other banks that it has been playing a dual role as adviser to the government of Venezuela and chairman of the group of banks seeking to negotiate a rescheduling of its debt, denied that it was involved in a conflict of interest.

"It's much ado about nothing," a Chase spokesman said Friday.

A group of 13 international banks, of which Chase is the chairman, has been seeking to develop with the Venezuelans a plan of action to refinance the \$26 billion owed by the government and its agencies to the banks. More than half of this is short-term debt, due to be repaid within one year. No firm figures have been put forward for the debt owed by private sector.

In March, when discussions be-

gan, the steering committee advised Venezuela's 450 bank lenders to accept a 90-day deferral on principal payments. In June, that deferral was extended for a further 90

#### SYNDICATED LOANS

days and in September, it was extended for one month.

On Friday, bankers meeting in New York agreed to a new 90-day deferral through Jan. 31, designed to delay the talks until after the scheduled Dec. 4 election in Venezuela. The election is regarded as the major roadblock to the government's agreeing to a formal rescheduling.

Meanwhile, Chase released the following statement explaining its role in the discussions:

In the early part of 1983, prior to forming the advisory group of banks, the minister of finance sought Chase's assistance with re-

spect to matters surrounding refinancing of the republic's short-term debt. At that time, believing that the Venezuelan situation was different than the situation in other countries, the minister was not anticipating additional financing which might lead to traditional agency fees common in other recent country restructurings.

"We suggested that, in light of the nature of the commitment of time and people needed to provide the minister support for such activities as economic research, financial analysis, the preparation and distribution of reports as well as computer assistance, a monthly fee on a declining basis through the end of September would be appropriate. This was accepted by the minister.

"The actual fee was \$300,000 a month for four months and \$100,000 a month for the last three months, terminating Sept. 30, 1983.

"In subsequent conversation, the minister was advised that if an agency role should ultimately be requested of Chase, we would recognize these fees already taken into account. In comparison to other large reschedulings, this might cover the first several years from the outset of this undertaking.

"Right through to today, neither our legal counsel nor Chase management believes there is any issue whatsoever as to a conflict of interest. In fact, we believe it is much ado about nothing."

Officials of the other banks on the advisory committee refused to discuss the matter.

The bankers were also unable to say where Venezuela stood on its interest payments, which were to have been kept current, other than to acknowledge that there has been

he could not say how much they were.

The only other excitement last week was the stiff competition by banks to win the mandate from Algeria to market its loan. Bids were asked to be submitted for a \$500-million loan. But it is understood that \$750 million is the ultimate target if reception to the terms on the \$500 million justifies an increase.

The loan is likely to run for eight years and is expected to carry a split 3-1/2 point margin over the six-month London interbank offered rate.

Bankers are also preparing to offer terms to Belgium to raise about \$1 billion. Although Belgium could probably raise funds more cheaply by issuing floating rate notes, bankers report that the government

does not want to market tax-free securities which might be sold to Belgian investors. Its current \$50 million floater is tailored to be marketed only in Scandinavia and is being sold in very large denominations as registered securities to avoid such a flowback.

While proposals are expected to be submitted next month, the loan is not expected to be marketed until early next year.

The Philippines, which has arranged a 90-day standstill on its debt payments, is to meet with bankers in New York on Nov. 9 to open negotiations to formally reschedule its debt. The daylong meeting, to be chaired by Manufacturers Hanover Trust, is described as an open-ended meeting. Prime Minister Cesar E. Virata is scheduled to attend.

## U.S. Economic Upturn Is Greater Than Forecast

By Michael Quint

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Interest rates and budget deficits are at levels that were unthinkable during the 1970s, yet the U.S. economy is growing at a healthy pace and confounding forecasts of an anemic recovery from the recession.

"The most surprising thing about this recovery is its normalcy," said Norman Robertson, chief economist at Mellon National Bank, Pittsburgh. From his vantage point in the heart of the steel industry, Mr. Robertson said "smokestack America is still hurting," but the overall economy is improving according to broad measures such as nonfarm employment and industrial production.

Although the economic improvement is greater than expected, there are still fears that huge federal budget deficits could derail the recovery by pushing interest rates up to levels that would once again stifle the housing industry.

While the effect of the Treasury deficits on interest rates is widely debated and analysts disagree about the direction of interest rates over the next six months, the consensus is that Treasury borrowing needs will remain high with no cutbacks in spending or increases in taxes before the November 1984 elections.

The Reagan administration projects that fiscal 1984's deficit will be the second largest in history at \$179 billion following a \$195 billion deficit in the fiscal year that ended Sept. 30, 1983. While the administration also forecasts a lower deficit of \$131 billion in fiscal 1986, some market participants are skeptical as they remember that fiscal 1984 was supposed to be the

year of a balanced budget, according to the financial plan unveiled at the start of President Ronald Reagan's term.

The yield on long-term Treasury

#### U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

bonds — the benchmark for other key interest rates ranging from home mortgages to corporate bonds — was at 11.69 percent late Friday, not far from the 12-percent level when the Reagan administration took office in January 1981. In the interim, the long bond yield fluctuated between a high of slightly over 15 percent in February 1982, and a low of about 10 percent last May.

Most recently, the long bond market seems to have ignored the

news that the Treasury will need to raise only about \$42 billion of new cash this quarter, down from more than \$60 billion estimated in July. During the three months beginning Jan. 1, the Treasury estimates its cash needs will rise to more than \$50 billion.

According to many traders and other market participants, the recent reductions in Treasury borrowing needs do little to change the interest rate outlook. A common view is that a significant decline in rates will come only with major reductions in Treasury borrowings are needed as the recovery matures and spawns stronger credit demands from businesses and individuals.

The narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply known as M-1

#### U.S. Consumer Rates

For Week Ended Oct. 28

Postbook Savings	5.50 %
Tax-Exempt Bonds	9.81 %
Money Market Funds	8.59 %
Dollar's 7-Day Average	8.55 %
Home Mortgage Bank Rate	12.35 %

— composed of cash, checking and similar accounts — fell \$2.4 billion in the latest week to a seasonally adjusted average of \$517.4 billion, indicating that the money supply remains distorted by deregulated bank accounts. Market analysts had expected the measure to remain flat or to fall about \$1 billion.

### Shearson/American Express International Limited

is pleased to announce that as from Monday, October 31, 1983, our address will be as follows:

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October 31, 1983



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**NEW YORK (AP)**—Weekly Over the Counter stocks giving the high, low, and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. do not include transactions but are representative interdealer quotations and these securities could have been sold. Price do not include retail markup, markdown commission.

	Sales In			Net
	1905 High	Low	Last	Change
CookDts	156	84	82	84
CoorBio	498	74	7	74
Cocon s	330	12	114	12
CoreSt of 3.07	12.7	115	86V	24V
Coamo		499	21V	20V
CottmSL	446	4	8V	8V
EnvrYcr	2.06	5.0	6	5

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**Registered Office: LUXEMBOURG, 14, rue Aldringen**  
**Commercial Register: Section B n° 7553**

**AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF MONTEREY TRUST S.A.** will be held at its registered office at Luxembourg, 14, rue Aldringen, on November 18th, 1983, at 11.00 o'clock for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

1. To reduce the par value per share from U.S. \$5.- to U.S. \$1.25 and to increase the number of shares issued from the presently issued 506,020 shares to 2,024,080 shares of a par value of U.S. \$1.25 each by the creation and issuance of 1,518,060 new shares to be distributed to the existing shareholders of one free share in the proportion of three new shares for each share presently held.
  2. To amend the first paragraph of Article 5 of the Articles of Incorporation to reflect the result of such share split and issuance of free shares.
  3. To provide for an authorized share capital of U.S. \$3,000,000.- to be represented by 2,400,000 shares of a par value of U.S. \$1.25.
  4. To insert a new paragraph 2 to Article 5 of the Articles of Incorporation to provide for each authorized share capital.
- Resolutions on the agenda of the extraordinary general meeting will require that at least 50 percent of the total issued and outstanding capital are represented at the meeting. Should such quorum not be reached, a second meeting would then be convened not earlier than a month later. At such second meeting, a majority of two thirds will be required. In the extraordinary meeting, a majority of two thirds will be required for resolutions on the items of the agenda.

In order to take part at the above meeting on November 18th, 1983 the owners of beerer shares will have to deposit their shares five business days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund, 14, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, or with the following banks:

— **Banque Générale du Luxembourg, S.A.**  
14, rue Aldringen  
**LUXEMBOURG**

**The Board of Directors**

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